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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Tax Revolt Looms Large

China Avers Mr. Uchida Errs

Soviet Dam May Help at Home

Mukden Hosts Fade in Fields

Chile Sets Example: Fish, Eat

WASHINGTON finds the American people swinging into line in an aroused movement against mounting taxes. The depth of determination is shown by plans crystallizing in many quarters. These indicate more than an assault upon present rates; they show a constructive effort to reform the whole system of municipal, state and federal assessment. In 1915 the total bill of the taxpayers was $494,907,084; in 1930 it was $2,290,270,000. This rise of 363 per cent in 15 years now becomes the basis of most drastic reform. As the American Legion prepares to demand immediate payment of the $2,400,000,000 veterans' bonus, the tax movement gets under way. The growing question becomes: What taxes?—What for?

¶ China's leaders hear Foreign Minister Lo Wen-kan reply to the Diet speech of Foreign Minister Uchida of Japan. Japan is charged with defying world opinion and its pacts by annexing Manchuria under guise of an independent state. The League and the United States cannot condone, when they have declared no recognition of territory gained by force. He points to the chief Japanese stumblingblock: In Manchuria there has been no separatist movement from within—Manchukuo spells only imperialistic aggression from without.

¶ Soviet Russia formally accepts Dnieprostroy, the world's largest power plant, and medals Col. Hugh L. Cooper, its American builder. Industries and cities spring up close at hand to use the plant's power—450,000 h. p. at first, 810,000 h. p. when needed. Industrial exporters of many nations have feared the wares this plant would flood into foreign markets; but Colonel Cooper presents a happier picture of what is to follow. The plant will soften human existence by sending manufactured products into the homes of 160,000,000 people—Russians.

¶ Tokyo reports three columns of Chinese guerrillas hurling themselves upon mighty Mukden at 3 a. m. They attack the great Southern Gate and the arsenal, burn hangars, silence the wireless. Avenging Japanese troops pour out in armored cars and tanks, but, as recent reports so often announce, the guerrillas fade into the crops of the Kao-liang fields and pursuit piffles out. What a difference if only the clever Japanese could turn their tanks into harvesters—when bayonets pose as barley spears, when swords disguise as blades of grass—and when the golden corn is ripe with colonels!

¶ The Federal Home Loan Banks open subscription books in the 12 cities in which they are to operate. The total capital is set at $134,000,000. Building and loan associations and savings banks may subscribe 1 per cent of their mortgages and become members. The Federal Government will take care of any deficit. Thus the purpose of these banks moves toward achievement: the saving of homes workers have dreamed in their troubled sleep they were about to lose—The building of homes workers have longed in their day dreams to possess.

¶ Chile prepares to help its needy by a great venture in a new field. It will "industrialize" the national fisheries. Under a government department and experts, fishing ports will be established, freezing stations set in operation, and thousands of people moved to the coast and taught the business of fishing. Chile will thus provide work for many, food for many others, and will build up an export trade for revenue. Here is an example many nations—even many cities—may follow with great and immediate profit. Certain, easily gathered, waiting—is the satisfying treasure that swims the sea.

¶ The United States has spent $6,000,000,000 on World War veterans. By 1945, if payments continue under present laws, the amount spent will reach $21,500,000,000. So says a statement issued by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd of the National Economy League. He denies that the new league is against legitimate veteran help, else Calvin Coolidge, General Pershing and Admiral Sims would not be among its leaders. But it sees as a necessity restraint on unjust awards to veterans never injured—so there may be awards and justice to veterans who were.

¶ Ecuador sees one more turn in its mixed political affairs. The Quito garrison starts a revolution to rout the revolution. The garrison calls for the Presidency of Neptali Bonifaz, elected to the office but denied it by Provisional President Moreno as one born of foreign parents. The older revolutionaries hem in the newer. A calmer—and still newer—revolution may have to step in—to bring the revolving situation to a standstill.

Plant Moved Miles While Work Goes On

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A FACTORY in full production has been moved from London to Chippenham—94 miles—without interruption of its business. The removal included 750 tons of machinery, the household effects of 36 families, and more than 100 persons.

The removal was so arranged that the machinery at work one night was dismantled, loaded in containers, conveyed by road to Paddington Station, London, for dispatch by rail to Chippenham and reërection in the new factory in time for immediate use next morning. No piece of machinery was out of use for longer than 14 hours.

Japanese Foil Mass Attack Upon Mukden

Guerrillas Driven Back as Three Columns Converge on City's Walls

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 29—About 1000 guerrillas in three columns attacked the walled city of Mukden at 3 a. m. today. They were repulsed by combined Japanese and Manchukuo forces after three hours fighting. The Japanese are still pursuing, but pursuit is likely to be of little avail as the guerrillas habitually separate into small groups and hide in the grain fields after the raids.

The first guerrilla group attacked the great southern gate, the second attacked the arsenal repeatedly, firing several buildings, and the third attacked the northeastern wireless station. There was confusion for several hours, Japanese armored cars and tanks joining in the defense. The walled city was virtually besieged for two hours. Some aviation hangars were burned, but no airplanes were lost. First reports in Tokyo were exaggerated and caused considerable alarm.

Simultaneously it was announced that the Japanese gendarmerie at Mukden had discovered a plot to assassinate Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto, Japanese commander in Manchuria, organized by Chinese Communists operating for the Third Internationale. Gendarmes claim to have captured instructions ordering Communist cells throughout Manchuria to exert every effort to cause disorders pending the Lytton report. The instructions included orders to bomb strategic points at Dairen, Mukden, Changchung and Antung.

China Ready to Resist Tokyo Aggression, Says Lo

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 29—Speaking before the Government leaders today the Foreign Minister, Mr. Lo Wen-kan, replied to the recent speech by Count Yasuya Uchida, Japanese Foreign Minister, before the Diet, concerning Manchukuo, declaring the Count showed that Japan intends to defy world opinion and all international commitments by virtually anexing Manchuria under the guise of an independent state, which does not exist.

"China will never agree to any solution of the present situation which takes into account a puppet organization in Manchuria, established, maintained and controlled by Japanese militarists," he said. "China will never surrender one inch of her territory, nor any of her sovereign rights under stress of military force, which she is determined to resist to the best of her ability.

"China is confident that any reasonable proposal for settlement of the present situation will necessarily be compatible with the letter and spirit of the League Covenant, the anti-war pact, the Nine Power Treaty, as well as China's sovereign power."

Mr. Lo declared that Japan labors under the fanciful idea that she can realize her dream of military conquest by rushing matters through and presenting a fait accompli before the world pronounces its final judgment. "But enlightened nations of the world have already declared that they will not recognize a situation created through violence."

Mr. Lo suggested that a settlement was still possible, but "it entirely rests with Japan herself to improve the relations between the Chinese and Japanese people." Mr. Lo quoted as directly applicable to the present situation the recent words of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State: "A nation which sought to mask its imperialistic policy under the guise of defending its nationals would soon be unmasked," adding, "Japan has already unmasked herself. The whole world knows that in Manchuria there has never been any separatist movement from within, but there has been aggressive imperialistic movement from without."

MOLLISON ON WAY TO NEWFOUNDLAND

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Aug. 29 (AP)—Capt. J. A. Mollison, homeward bound after his solo flight across the Atlantic, came up here today from Nerepis, where he landed yesterday in a fog, refueled and took off at 11:02 a. m. eastern standard time for Sydney, N. S. on the way to Harbor Grace.

He expected to reach Sydney in three hours. If the weather is good he will go on immediately to Harbor Grace. Otherwise he will remain at Sydney for the night.

FEE-SPLITTING CASES PUT UP TO ROOSEVELT

Demand Is Made That He Investigate Charges Against Doctors

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has before him today a demand by the City Affairs Committee that he initiate an investigation into alleged fee-splitting and bill-padding practices of physicians engaged in workmen's compensation cases in New York City on the basis of findings by the Hofstadter joint legislative committee in the case of Dr. William H. Walker, brother of Mayor James J. Walker.

One of the chief charges in the ouster proceedings against the Mayor now in process before the Governor has to do with his alleged neglect of duty in permitting the designation of four doctors engaged in city practice, who split their city compensation fees with his brother.

The Governor evinced the liveliest interest in the Mayor's opinion of the ethics of such practice, and it was this that caused the City Affairs Committee to urge him to institute a general inquiry according to its letter, which is signed by Mr. Paul Blanchard, executive director.

The city affairs group appealed for such survey to the grievance committee of the State Board of Regents last week. Necessity for the Governor's initiative in the matter is apparent, its letter to him asserts, in the face of the declination of this body to consider any save specific charges of personal misconduct against five doctors concerned and the statement by Mr. John J. Bennett, state attorney-general, that he would take only such action as was requested of him by the committee.

"We shall continue to press the case against Dr. Walker and his associates," the letter continues, "but we believe that the punishment of these individuals would be a waste of time without the disclosure of the larger situation of corruption and incompetence.

"Recognized authorities in the medical profession have declared that a widespread medical racket exists in New York City in compensation cases, and that the revelations concerning Dr. Walker and his associates are only symptoms of a more fundamental evil."

The committee suggests that the Governor designate the state committee to "review medical and hospital problems in connection with workmen's compensation insurance" to make the inquiry. Mr. Howard S. Cullman is chairman of this committee and the city affairs group is confident "that the outstanding character of the professional men serving on this committee would be most helpful in clarifying not only practices . . . but also in suggesting remedial measures that would insure higher ethics and standards."

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

37—Does Not the World Need Drink as a Fool Killer?

LET us admit, for the sake of argument, that it does. As has been said many times, one result of protecting men against the results of their own folly is to fill the world with fools. But before turning an alleged fool killer loose to do its eugenic work, we need to know something as to the accuracy with which it works. If it is as likely to kill the wise as the foolish, it is not a good fool killer and has no eugenic value.

Let us grant further, for the sake of argument, that the man who will drive an automobile or run a locomotive while even slightly under the influence of liquor is an unmitigated fool. Granting also that he is likely, sooner or later, to kill himself and that it would be good riddance, still, the question remains: Is he likely to kill several sober people before he kills himself? The pedestrian whom he runs down, or the passengers on his train may be thoroughly sober, but their sobriety is no protection against a drunken chauffeur or engineer. The child playing beside the road is presumably eugenically fit to live, but that is no assurance against the drunken driver.

Anyone who considers this problem in its broader aspects will be convinced that, in our interlocking civilization, alcohol is a very inefficient fool killer. It is inefficient because it is so very inaccurate in its methods of selection. No eugenist, with all the facts before him, would recommend alcohol as an accurate agent for weeding out fools and preserving the wise.

Prohibition is not designed to protect fools against the results of their own folly. It is designed to protect everyone, including the sober, the prudent, and the wise, against the folly of those who "put an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains," and against others who, in order to make money, will push the sale of the drug which thus steals away men's brains.

Huge American-Built Plant At Dnieprostroy Approved

Moscow Formally Accepts Power Works Constructed by Cooper

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 29—The largest single piece of American technical construction in Soviet industrial construction has been formally completed, the Soviet Commissariat of Industry having informed Col. Hugh L. Cooper of America, chief consultant for construction at the Dnieprostroy hydroelectric power plant that his work has been accepted as finished and satisfactory.

Colonel Cooper has maintained a staff of engineers at Dnieprostroy since the work began there in 1927 and made regular visits to Russia to inspect progress. Before leaving Moscow last night, he said to the Monitor correspondent: "When the Soviets accepted our work today, one of the great units of their Five-Year Plan became a practical reality. Manufactured products made at Dnieprostroy will find their helpful way into the homes of 160,000,000 people.

"The practical experience of American methods gained here by people of the Soviet Union is a lever lifting the standards of living of this country, that will continue to lengthen for an indefinite time. The ultimate capacity of the power house is 810,000 horsepower. About 440,000 horsepower is now installed. Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical cities located in the vicinity of Dnieprostroy will annually use the 2,500,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electrical energy that will be produced."

Questioned regarding the suggestion sometimes offered that Dnieprostroy electrical energy will not find adequate application, Colonel Cooper dismissed it as quite untrue, saying: "Not only will steel, aluminum and other plants now being constructed in the vicinity of Dnieprostroy ultimately use all the electrical power generated there, but supplementary sources of energy will probably also be needed."

Colonel Cooper expressed belief in the possibility of mutually beneficial expansion of Soviet-American trade, especially if American restrictions against Soviet imports are eliminated, because America would also benefit indirectly in so far as the Soviet Union expanded its trade in European countries since this would exert a healing effect on the world crisis. Colonel Cooper has left Moscow for a short trip in Europe, returning here for the celebration of the opening of the Dnieprostroy plant on Oct. 1.

Dnieper Harnessed

By a Staff Artist of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POLISH-RUSSIAN TREATY AROUSES PRESS PROTEST

Poland, It Was Said, Would Wait for Roumania to Take Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — The Polish-Russian Nonaggression Pact, recently signed at Moscow, has brought a storm of protest from the Roumanian press, and Roumanian officials and diplomats of the Polish legation here are exerting their best efforts to appease public opinion.

Whether or not Poland has grown impatient with Roumanian diplomats and gone ahead and signed an agreement without their approval, the Roumanian public has been led to believe that Poland would sign only simultaneously with Roumania.

Now that Poland has signed alone, joining the ranks of all Russia's western neighbors, excepting Roumania, there has arisen the feeling that Soviet diplomats have won their point.

On the other hand, the Polish legation at Bucharest announces that the nonaggression treaty signed with Russia is simply a further development of the Litvinoff pact, which resulted from the Kellogg pact, and which both Poland and Roumania signed together in 1929.

Ecuadorean Forces Battle With Rebels

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Aug. 29 (AP)—Federal infantry, artillery and airplanes stormed Quito, the capital of Ecuador, today to stamp out the revolt started by military supporters of President-elect Neptali Bonifaz.

The battle started at 8:15 a. m., federal forces captured the city of Magdalena, six kilometers south of Quito, and then pressed on toward the capital. Before the battle communiqué was issued it was said that the leaders of the rebels, who set up a provisional government, were hemmed in and asking for a parley.

This information was contained in the first dispatches received from the capital since the revolt started Saturday. The rebels were supporting the movement of Señor Neptali Bonifaz, who was elected President last fall and was to take office next month. He was declared ineligible for office by Congress because he was born of Peruvian parentage.

GOVERNOR STERLING IS LEADING IN TEXAS

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 29 (AP)—Returns of the Texas election bureau today from 251 out of 254 counties in the State, including 158 complete, showed Gov. Ross S. Sterling leading Mrs. Miriam A. (Ma) Ferguson by 3007 votes for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. The latest count gave Governor Sterling 464,451 votes and Mrs. Ferguson 461,444.

ROPER QUITS ALLIED FORCES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Mr. Daniel C. Roper, President Wilson's Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has withdrawn from membership in the Allied Forces for Prohibition because, he said, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, head of the organization, had made the dry issue a "football between the two major political parties" by coming out for President Hoover.

MOVIES TO BAR POLITICS FROM PARTY ANGLES

Independent Producers Vote Not to Allow Any Propaganda

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 — Political propaganda "disguised as entertainment" will not be tolerated on independent moving picture programs during the presidential campaign, it was decided at the meeting of the board of the Allied States Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors here. They expressed this viewpoint in a resolution announced by Mr. Abram F. Myers, chairman. The association claims its members control a majority of the small town and neighborhood picture theaters as well as some downtown "first-run" houses.

Two modifications of the stand were contained in the resolution. First, they recognized that the public is interested in "news-reel shots of the candidates and in hearing their more important utterances." However, strict neutrality will be maintained, they pledge.

"Should it become evident," says the resolution, "that one candidate is being favored over another, the reels will be cut or rejected to preserve the balance which the public demands."

The second reservation admits showing favors to candidates for Congress and state legislatures who have protected the interests of the independents "by opposing confiscatory and discriminatory legislation" and by supporting needed measures, such as the Brookhart antiblock booking bill.

The directors spoke out plainly in explaining their reasons for action.

"The efforts of Will H. Hays of the Motion Picture Producers & Distributors of America," said the statement, "and Louis B. Mayer of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Company, in behalf of the Republican ticket and the prominence of Jack Warner of Warner Brothers, and Frank Walker of the Publix-Comerford Circuit, on the Democratic side, have given rise to harmful speculation as to the probable use of the screen as an agency for political propaganda during the presidential campaign."

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THINGS PRESENT

Every home should have a hymnal. And it might be a good idea to preserve in your new Christian Science Hymnal the full-page review of it in today's Monitor.

One of our readers in Canada asks, then answers rather positively, the question: Does "liquor control" control? Letters to the Monitor on the Editorial page.

All who use typewriters are invited to lay aside their work long enough to find out something about the man who made possible the modern machine. Pathfinders on the Daily Features page.

Not critics, but those whom they criticize, will derive comfort from "Criticism and Judgment" (an extract from Pope's "An Essay on Criticism") on the Home Forum page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Can human nature be changed by legislation? Wets, you know, sometimes ask this question in a tone which implies that it settles something. Of course, legislation can't change human nature. But, as Professor Carver points out tomorrow, it can change human behavior! Don't miss his "Prohibition Facts."

Tuesday brings the Educational page with its Parent column, the Home Building and Garden page, and the weekly Radio column.

NEW ENGLAND IS READY FOR SUN'S ECLIPSE

Big Show to Be Marshaled In Promptly on Time on Aug. 31

By DR. HORACE C. LEVINSON

Joint commands of Sun, commander-in-chief of the solar system, and Moon, junior officer and our nearest neighbor in space, will marshal into action Wednesday thousands of persons armed with smoked glass, opera glasses or small telescopes, who will respond with the precision of veterans. Roads of a large strip of New England will be crowded with motorists bent on seeing the total eclipse of the sun from points of vantage along its track.

As the shadow of the moon rushes silently at a speed of roughly 2000 miles an hour, from the north polar wastes across Canada over hill, valley and lake toward the sea, finally to leave the earth's surface in mid-Atlantic, every eye that it encounters will be automatically lifted to one of the most superb and impressive sights of the greatest of motion pictures, produced and directed by nature.

As the last rays of sunlight that find their way to us past the rough, mountainous edge of the moon, are extinguished, there flashes out an irregular ring of light or halo encircling the dark moon. It is the outer atmosphere of the sun, called the corona. In the meantime a sudden darkness, like that of deep twilight, has fallen on the countryside. Birds and animals are thrown out of their rhythm and become hesitant and confused, in the end usually deciding that night has come, and making their preparations accordingly.

Sudden Hush

Everyone who has watched a crowd of people at a total eclipse tells the same story—as darkness falls there is a sudden hush, and for some time the silence is complete. The spectacle is at the same time so majestically beautiful, and so awe-inspiring in its catastrophic implications that remarks would be as out of place as at the climax of an absorbing drama. We stand on our little planet and watch the source of all our light and our heat temporarily blotted out.

When on Wednesday the moon's shadow darkens the fields of New England few indeed of the spectators will believe that the event is specially staged to indicate divine wrath at some human foible. You who watch it arrive just at the scheduled instant will know that the eclipse was predicted some hundred years ago and could have been predicted at the beginning of our era, if men in those days had known as much as we do today.

Just as total eclipses of the sun visible at a given place were rare in

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Industrialization Of Fishing Trade Planned by Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—The Chilean Government has decided on a legislative scheme to "industrialize" national fisheries by the concession of state assistance to the fisherfolk, construction of freezing stations and the establishment of special fishing ports at several points along the lengthy coast line.

The methods of fishing are to be modernized and the unemployed of the mercantile marine will be assisted in taking up this means of obtaining a living, while the industrial plants will provide abundant foodstuffs for internal consumption and exportation on the basis of dried fish, smoked and salted fish, with full use of the sub-products, shellfish and the like.

A special government functionary, supported by German experts engaged by the fisheries department, has been appointed to carry on negotiations with the fisherfolk, many of whose families it will be necessary to transplant from the central to the extreme northern and southern zones.

The promise of American capital has also been obtained to develop a whaling industry based on the southern port of Talcahuano, where, even up to 20 years ago, there used to be an American colony of over 500, all interested in whaling expeditions into the south Pacific and other "exiled waters" of "Moby Dick" fame.

How Taxes Dig Hole In Citizen's Dollar

The following table shows the increase in cost of state governments from 1915 to 1930:

	1915	1930
Alabama	$7,438,722	$35,533,321
Arizona	2,764,594	12,067,165
Arkansas	4,161,792	47,460,224
California	34,119,473	116,634,642
Colorado	4,189,042	18,878,985
Connecticut	9,975,632	34,675,862
Delaware	848,779	11,072,081
Florida	2,998,653	25,840,056
Georgia	6,330,346	33,753,305
Idaho	2,000,691	9,522,119
Illinois	18,936,023	94,205,318
Indiana	10,458,336	51,809,047
Iowa	9,201,661	44,902,271
Kansas	5,934,394	36,142,941
Kentucky	8,670,980	34,161,321
Louisiana	9,898,580	46,863,331
Maine	6,137,716	22,567,698
Maryland	11,553,797	35,997,385
Massachusetts	26,775,183	62,201,585
Michigan	18,264,977	101,569,736
Minnesota	16,557,650	55,507,519
Mississippi	5,115,025	22,198,247
Missouri	10,204,123	67,941,801
Montana	3,173,644	13,442,400
Nebraska	4,679,442	22,617,067
Nevada	1,142,530	4,465,874
New Hampshire	2,128,204	12,173,548
New Jersey	18,381,869	98,638,993
New Mexico	1,384,824	12,185,208
New York	81,497,929	291,875,820
North Carolina	5,003,902	50,429,025
North Dakota	3,775,754	17,949,858
Ohio	18,644,017	88,045,042
Oklahoma	6,656,865	41,984,564
Oregon	4,597,670	28,507,787
Pennsylvania	33,467,942	156,578,815
Rhode Island	3,482,272	14,223,878
South Carolina	2,979,307	30,170,940
South Dakota	3,195,114	16,682,595
Tennessee	5,522,627	62,866,279
Texas	16,364,780	108,776,396
Utah	4,580,797	12,713,325
Vermont	2,780,954	11,735,734
Virginia	8,835,293	42,665,733
Washington	10,290,940	35,739,330
West Virginia	3,686,709	32,466,101
Wisconsin	15,890,525	53,255,970
Wyoming	1,226,837	8,544,807
Total cost and increase, 1915-1930, for all states	$494,907,084	$2,290,270,059

Citizens Keep Keener Eye On Civic Spending

Taxpayers' Associations Show Rapid Growth in New England

The last six months have witnessed the appearance of many watchdogs in New England of municipal budgets in the form of taxpayers' associations and other organizations with different names but with the same purpose of bringing expenditures in line with diminished revenue. Prompted largely by the New England Council in cooperation with chambers of commerce, more than 29 taxpayers' associations have appeared in Massachusetts alone with a great number of similar organizations making their appearance in other New England states.

Some of these new institutions are in full stride, others are in the formative stages. Most of them received a powerful impetus and substantial assistance from the council, which has evolved a fairly detailed system of initiating, organizing and operating these associations.

Defining the aims of the citizens' organizations for economy as indiscriminate search for facts, mutual understanding of the viewpoint of municipal officials and the citizenry, protection of the municipal treasury against raids by special groups, maintenance of publicity and cooperation with governmental departments for economy, the council has promulgated virtually a text on how to organize.

What Council Advises

Declaring that taxpayers' associations may be independent or associated with the local chamber of commerce, the council proposed, first, determination by the chamber of the facts covering a prolonged period of the city's financial history.

The next move should be, according to the council, the calling of a meeting of the voters to learn the facts and to hear speakers, provided, perhaps, by the council. At this meeting there should be appointed a committee on organization with instructions to make an early report.

The second meeting should involve, the council states, the report of the committee, giving results of its study, proposing a program of work, plan of organization and financing and estimate of operating costs.

Officers selected at the second meeting should be instructed to go ahead with the selection of an executive and proceed with the work.

It is premature, according to Mr. R. W. Bowdoin of the council, to expect glittering results from this

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PEOPLE ACT TO CUT TAX INCREASES

Organize to Force Down Government Cost, Both State and Federal

LOAD ESPECIALLY HEAVY ON STATES

Delaware Budget Soars 1204 P. C. From 1915 to 1930—Roads Eat Up Most

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—Taxpayers who paid $2,290,270,000 in 1930 as compared with $494,907,084 in 1915 for the support of their state governments find that they must pay still more this year. But today indications are that the limit has been reached and the taxpayer is resisting with signs of success.

Through newly formed taxpayers' associations, economy leagues and the like, the citizenry, that saw the costs of state government, as recorded by the United States Bureau of the Census, increase 363 per cent between 1930 and 1915, has moved to bring costs down.

Not only is the present attack leveled against continued expenditures, but it purports to reform the system of levying taxes, to coördinate federal, state and local methods of assessing the taxpayer and to restore a division of revenue allocations based, perhaps, upon the original scheme of direct taxes for the state and the localities and indirect taxes for the Federal Government.

The tremendous rise in state government costs of 363 per cent in the period recorded outstripped the income of the states to the extent of $47,160,000 in 1930. There was sufficient revenue in 23 states to meet expenses, while the remaining 25 met their payments in excess of revenue with proceeds of debt obligations.

Delaware Up 1204 Per Cent

Massachusetts is accredited with the distinction of displaying the smallest increase in costs. In the van of the onrush into astronomical budget figures are Delaware with an increase from 1915 to 1930 of 1204 per cent, Arkansas with 1040 per cent and Tennessee with 1037 per cent.

It is pointed out by the apologists for these increases that certain abnormal factors have been thrust into the picture to augment substantially the budgets of the states. The states have primarily borne the burden so recently incurred of constructing highways to facilitate automobile traffic.

In fact the cost of building and maintaining the highways of the state is estimated to comprise the main expense of state government, a cost that represents about 37 per cent of the state's expenditures. Likewise, it is pointed out, that capital expenditures for construction, held in abeyance during the World War, have added temporary costs to the states' expenses.

Particularly since 1925, state expenditures have risen steadily, outdistancing the increase in the cost of maintaining the Federal Government. The increase in the last five reported years has amounted to 42 per cent. The total gross debt of the states, less sinking fund assets, increased 46 per cent in the same period, while the federal public debt decreased 21 per cent.

How It Affects Average Man

Based on the 1913 dollar, the per capita outlay of the states rose from $3.97 in 1913 to about $11.84 in 1929, and is estimated to reach $19.49 in 1932. Education alone, the second highest item on the budget, advanced from $146,000,000 to $558,000,000 in the 15 years under discussion.

Distribution of state expenditures in 1930 was as follows:

Education	$558,000,000
Land and improvements	789,000,000
Charities, hospital & correction	224,000,000
Highways	251,000,000
Protection	79,000,000
Interest on debts	101,000,000
All other	288,000,000
Total	$2,290,000,000

Of this total, the 48 states contributed the aggregate of less than $1,000,000, or $793,000, as their share toward the national effort to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment.

The total revenue receipts in 1930 were $2,243,110,000, exceeding the amount needed for operation, maintenance and interest for the year but $47,160,000 less than total payments, including those for permanent improvements. A substantial part of the revenue was provided from taxes on automobiles and gas. Motor fuel taxes amounted to 17.8 per cent and motor vehicle licenses contributed 13.2 per cent of the revenue.

In one year from 1929 to 1930 the general property tax decreased from 17 per cent to 15.4 per cent in line with the trend that has appeared since gasoline and the automobile presented themselves as a source of income. In 1915 more than 40 per cent of the states' revenues came from general property taxes.

Drift of Ship From Course Indicated By Change of Colors in Radio Tube

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A device which shows when a ship is being borne from its course by strong tides or currents unknown to the helmsman has been developed by the department of scientific and industrial research. When this reaches the stage of being produced commercially at a cost as cheap as the direction finder at present in use, it is believed it will be capable of widespread use at sea.

A cathode ray oscillograph, which is in reality a large wireless valve (or as it is known in the United States, a radio tube), shows the direction of the sending station as a bright line on a dark field. This is produced by the impinging of a beam of electrons on a screen which forms one end of the valve. The incoming signals draw out and deflect the beam.

So far the apparatus is the same as the ordinary direct reading direction finder. The new invention introduces into the valve one or more metal receptacles in which some of the electrons which make the bright line are caught. When the ship turns from its course, which has been set in relation to a wireless beacon, the electrons no longer fall into one or other of the receptacles. Then if the ship deviates even half a degree from its course, or any larger amount set by the navigator, the released electrons cause a colored lamp to light.

In the latest type of this invention which has been demonstrated, a yellow lamp shows that the ship is on its course, while red or green shows that it has turned to port or starboard, respectively. When fully developed, it will be incorporated with a wireless compass with a luminous dial and lamp signals, and, if desired, connections for sounding bells. If so desired, the device could be installed in the chartroom on the bridge or other convenient place.

Federal Candidates Asked How They Stand On Government Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 29—With the hope of having elected to Congress and other federal posts only such candidates as will work for a $750,000,000 cut in the yearly cost of running the Federal Government, the National Organization to Reduce Public Expenditures here has distributed questionnaires asking the stand of each candidate on this point.

The questionnaires were sent out this week from the national head-

(Continued on Page 3, Column

PILOTS PROTEST PRIZE CUTTING FOR AIR EVENTS

Sixty Fliers Threaten to Withdraw Unless the Sum Is Doubled

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 29 (AP)—A threatened strike of 60 speed pilots at the National Air Races here hung in the balance today while officials studied the fliers' claim that the prize money offered in closed course events totals only 28 per cent of the amount previously advertised.

The 60 fliers, about half of all the contestants, last night signed a petition agreeing to withdraw from further competition unless the prize money now offered for these events is doubled.

Mr. L. W. Greve, president of the corporation, expressed surprise at the demand of the 60 pilots. The information concerning the reduced prizes "was posted" some time ago, he said.

Total of $28,000

Approximately $100,000 in prizes for the closed course events was offered in the invitations to contestants, the fliers said. But after making their plans upon that basis, they have found the actual total offered is $28,000, they said, including the $10,000 awards for the Thompson Trophy race, the outstanding speed event of this year's program.

Maj. James H. Doolittle, former army flier, and Mr. Robert L. Hall, Springfield (Mass.) designer, arrived yesterday in planes which will be flown in the Thompson race.

Mr. Doolittle, idling along behind a new motor, flew the 490 miles from Springfield, Mass., in two hours and 20 minutes. He was piloting the low wing "Bumble Bee" plane which Mr. Russell Boardman, New York-to-Turkey flier, intended to fly until he met his mishap in a test flight recently.

Major Doolittle said that he will fly the plane if Mr. Boardman does not. If Mr. Boardman flies, Major Doolittle said, he may fly his own plane in which he set a transcontinental record of 11 hours and 16 minutes last year. This ship made even faster time this year, but was damaged in a test flight last week, and eliminated from this year's transcontinental flight, but may be ready for the Thompson Trophy event on Labor Day.

Mr. Hall, in a plane built for Mr. Russell W. Thaw for the transcontinental race, announced he had been unable to get the ship to California in time for the start, and that he will pilot it himself in the Thompson Trophy race.

Real Taste of Speed

Mr. Ben O. Howard of Chicago gave the crowds their first real taste of speed on Sunday when he piloted his diminutive racing plane at an average speed of 75 miles an hour in a 50-mile closed course free-for-all for ships of not more than 685-cubic inch piston displacement.

For six laps of the 10-lap race, Howard and Mr. Ray Moore of Alameda, Calif., fought it out wing to wing, with the veteran Chicago mail pilot gaining slowly by hugging the pylons.

But as they flashed into the seventh lap, Mr. Moore was forced out by engine trouble.

In the Cincinnati derby, free for all, Mr. John Livingston, of Bloomington, Ill., streaked his little orange and red monoplane over the line first, negotiating the round trip in 2h. 17m. Seven minutes behind him, in second place was Mr. S. T. Whitman of Oshkosh, Wis. Mr. Roy Liggett of Wichita, Kan., was third in total elapsed time after leading the field of nine ships into Cincinnati by a four second margin.

Felix W. Zelcer of New York City became king of the men and women who fly for fun when he dropped his speedy little biplane to earth at Cleveland airport at the finish of the handicap race from Roosevelt Field, N. Y.

Only 16 of the original starting field of 21 sportsmen pilots finished the four-lap dash for the William B. Leeds trophy and $2000 in prizes. Mr. John Wright of Utica, N. Y., piloting a monoplane, finished second in the point standings.

Mr. C. M. Taylor of Little Rock, Ark., was the only one of the simon pures to cross the finish line in the second annual amateur air pilots' cruise, winning the trophy established by Charles Lanier Lawrence, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. Five entrants started.

Twenty-one pursuit planes from the seventeenth squadron of the first pursuit group at Selfridge Field, Mich., gave a holiday crowd of 25,000 its first thrills of the races when they swept over the airport from Mount Clemens to join the Marine Corps squadron from Quantico, Va.

Time of Cross-Country Speed Dash Is Dropping

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 29 (AP)—The history of the annual transcontinental speed dash of the national air races shows, over a period of four years, an increase in the speeds of the winners of more than 100 miles an hour.

This year, on the basis of the predictions of the pilots entered in the classic, the time of the winner may jump the record more than 150 miles an hour, compared to the mark set in 1928 by Art Gobel, transpacific flier.

The records of the winners:

In 1928—Gobel flew from New York to Los Angeles in 23 hours, 50 minutes, averaging approximately 103 miles an hour, nonstop.

In 1929—Mr. Henry J. Brown flew nonstop from Los Angeles to Cleveland in 13 hours, 18 minutes, averaging about 160 miles an hour.

In 1930—Mr. Wiley Post, piloting the famous Winnie Mae in which he and Harold Gatty later circled the globe in less than nine days, flew from Los Angeles to Chicago nonstop in 9h. 9m., averaging better than 192 miles an hour.

In 1931—Mr. James H. Doolittle, former ace of the Army, flew a tiny racing ship in two stops from Los Angeles to Cleveland and continued on to New York, setting the present transcontinental speed record of 11h. 15m., averaging nearly 225 miles an hour.

Four Planes Take Off For $15,000 Prize Money

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 29 (AP)—Roaring into the dark skies at short intervals, before dawn today, four small, bulletlike planes shot toward the national air races at Cleveland, Ohio, in quest of $15,000 in prize money.

The pilots of these speedy craft were Col. Roscoe Turner, Hollywood; Mr. Jimmie Wedell, New Orleans; Mr. Jimmie Haizlip, St. Louis; and Mr. Lee Gehlbach, Detroit. They planned stops en route to refuel.

A fifth plane, piloted by Mr. Clair Vance, Oakland, Calif., who took off more than an hour ahead of Colonel Turner, returned because of a leaky "gas" line. Mr. Vance planned a nonstop flight with a cargo-carrying plane of his own design. He took the air at 2:08 a. m. Colonel Turner hopped east at 3:30 a. m.

Mr. Vance, with a slower plane, wanted the additional time that he might reach the Ohio city by 7 p. m., tonight, the deadline for those competing for prizes. Mr. Vance, however, said he didn't expect to win, but wanted to demonstrate "the fastest cargo-carrying plane in the country."

Elapsed time counts in the flight. Favorable weather was forecast.

AMARILLO, Texas, Aug. 29 (AP)—Mr. Lee Gehlbach, entrant in the Los Angeles-to-Cleveland air race, landed here at 10:26 a. m. to refuel. He took off again seven minutes later.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 29 (AP)—Col. Roscoe Turner, competing in the Los Angeles-to-Cleveland air race, landed at the municipal airport here for refueling at 7:55 a. m. (mountain standard time) today and took off at 8:16 for Quincy, Ill.

PUEBLO, Colo., Aug. 29 (AP)—Mr. Jimmie Weddell of New Orleans, racing by air from Los Angeles to Cleveland, landed his plane here at 8:12 a. m. (mountain standard time) today to refuel and left at 8:21 for Chicago.

GOODLAND, Kan., Aug. 29 (AP)—James Haizlip of St. Louis, competing in the Los Angeles-to-Cleveland air race, arrived here to refuel at 8:43 a. m. (mountain standard time) today. He took off for the East at 8:53 a. m.

Weekday Radiocasts Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Series," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. D. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 970kc-326m, auspices of Manager of Committees on Publication.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, beginning Sept. 12, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. D. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc - 231m., auspices Committee on Publication for New York.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, auspices Committee on Publication for Illinois.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, auspices Committee on Publication for Missouri.

LINCOLN, Neb. — Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m., auspices Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 2:00-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, auspices Second Church of Christ, Scientist, direction Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m., auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

HAMILTON, Ont. — Mondays and Wednesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. D. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-340.7m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

HOOVER TO LAY CORNER STONE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—President Hoover will salute the 143d anniversary of the postal service on Sept. 26 by laying the corner stone for the Post Office Department's new $10,000,000 home.

The Gold Brick Salesman

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOME OWNERS SEE QUICK AID BY NEW BANKS

Steps to Be Taken at Once for Making Mortgage Paper Available

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 — Arrangements for the immediate opening of stock subscription books in each of the 12 cities just named as sites for federal home loan banks were under consideration today by the national board of directors.

The books will be open 30 days in which building and loan associations, savings banks and other institutions eligible to membership may subscribe 1 per cent of the aggregate of home mortgages they hold which are eligible for discount. The total capital of the system has been set by the board at $134,000,000. If the members do not subscribe this whole amount any part of it up to $125,000,000 will be supplied temporarily by the Federal Government.

The locations and capitalization of the 12 regional banks and area served announced by the board follow:

District 1—Cambridge, Mass., $12,500,000, New England states.

District 2—Newark, N. J. $20,000,000, New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

District 3—Pittsburgh, Penna., $12,500,000, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

District 4— Winston-Salem, N. C., $10,000,000 Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and the District of Columbia.

District 5—Cincinnati, Ohio, $15,000,000, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee.

District 6—Indianapolis, Ind., $8,000,000, Indiana and Michigan.

District 7—Evanston, Ill., $15,000,000, Illinois, Wisconsin.

District 8—Des Moines, Iowa, $7,500,000, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

District 9—Little Rock, Ark., $10,000,000 Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and New Mexico.

District 10—Topeka, Kan., $7,500,000 Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado.

District 11—Portland, Ore., $6,000,000 Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Alaska.

District 12—Los Angeles, Calif., $10,000 000 California, Nevada and Arizona.

In selecting the cities for the regional banks the board, where possible, chose states whose institutions were legally authorized to purchase stock in the new system. It named cities outside the Federal Reserve and land bank cities "in order to carry out distribution and decentralization of the major financial instrumentalities set by the Government."

Telegrams from over half the state supervising banking authorities have been received by the board pledging full support in its appeal for a 60-day moratorium on foreclosures of mortgages held by closed institutions.

Mr. Franklin W. Fort, chairman of the board, pointed out that, while these state authorities only have jurisdiction over closed banks, many of the men to whom he appealed at the business and industrial conference here last Friday are directors of going institutions, and it is hoped that enough of them will order a foreclosure holiday to make the move practically nation-wide.

Lower No Tariffs, Adams Says, While Idle Walk Street

Breaking down tariff walls at home to stimulate trade abroad and thus help Europe to repay its debts to the United States, is like "robbing Peter to pay Paul," Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, told members of the Women's Republican Club today.

Such proposals, he said, have their origin in a near-sighted Democratic policy which he declared would attach a further drag-weight to American industries now dependent for their very existence upon strong protection from European competitors.

"If we destroyed all industries dependent on the tariff and reduced our level of wages to those of Europe," he continued, "we might help Europe to pay its debts to us, it is true. There is much to be said in favor of free or freer trade. Our tariff system is not perfect and never will be. Perhaps some of our schedules are too high. But we have made up our minds to manufacture certain products in this country and it means we must keep out foreign products to a certain extent."

zWe have higher walls and Europe's tariffs are generally more exclusive than ours. In fact, with us 65 per cent of imported articles are on our free list against an average of 55 per cent in Europe."

Mr. Adams also criticized the Democratic proposal for competitive tariffs to make the cost of manufacture in this country equal European costs of importation.

It is no time to propose reductions in tariff, Mr. Adams asserted, when our own workingmen are walking the streets looking for jobs. To give profit enough to enable Europe to make its payment of debts to us would demand imports by us of perhaps $6,000,000,000, a figure, he declared, it was impossible to meet on any theory of stimulation of trade in Europe.

PHELPS-STOKES FUND RESULTS FAR-REACHING

Report of 20 Years' Work Shows Sum of About $1,250,000 Spent

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 — A new chapter is added today to the history of American philanthropy in the publication of the "Twenty-Year Report of the Phelps-Stokes Fund." This fund was established by the will of Miss Caroline Phelps-Stokes, of New York City, in 1910 "for the erection or improvement of tenement house dwellings in New York City for poor families and for educational purposes in the education of Negroes, both in Africa and the United States, North American Indians and needy and deserving white students."

Exependitures for these purposes have amounted in the 20 years to about $1,250,000, the report made public today says, and adds that, "through coöperation with governments and other organizations, this comparatively small expenditure has stimulated significant movements."

The report states that the activities of the fund during the 20 years have been along three lines—first, "the adaptation of education to the actualities of life, both individual and social," second, "the encouragement of helpful interracial relations in America and Africa," and third, "the improvement of housing in New York City."

It declares that "the most significant single transformation" in public opinion in this time has been "that no man can now command any thoughtful hearing who tries to draw a barrier to progress and say, 'Thus far, and no farther,'" as far as Negro potentiality is concerned.

"That potentiality has been proved beyond question," the report continues, "Given the right educational opportunity and the right environment, the individual Negro of talent has proved himself capable of high achievement in every field of effort."

"The greatest improvement noticeable in race relations," it continues, "has been in the southern sections of the United States, where a group of younger white men, born since slavery and with the best background of family and education, are entering in increasing numbers in the movement to coöperate with the best Negro group in improving conditions."

The work of greatest significance during the second 10-year period, according to the report, "has been coöperation with colonial governments and missions in Africa. Through the efforts of the fund, the Commission on Interracial Relations was established in 1919, and in 1921 it initiated a similar movement known as the Joint Native Councils in South Africa.

Along with its work in behalf of the Negro, the fund has devoted much attention to the interests of the American Indian, and from time to time has aided Indain movements and schools.

Under the leadership of Mr. I. N. Phelps-Stokes, the fund was responsible for the setting up of the trustees' committee on housing in New York City. This group initiated and directed the construction of the "model tenement" in East Ninety-seventh Street in 1922, arranged a loan of $100,000 to the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls that enabled it to found the "Club Caroline," a home for Negro working girls in Harlem, and has made substantial contributions to the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations for Negroes.

Mr. Anson Phelps-Stokes is president of the board of trustees of the fund and heads the administrative staff.

VOTE--Have You Registered?

IOWA and SOUTH DAKOTA

Every qualified elector in Iowa living in cities, including those acting under special charter, of 6000 or more population, must register to vote in the Nov. 8 general election. Re-registration is required in every Presidential year.

Registration offices will be open at the voting place in each precinct on Oct. 27, 28, 29 and Nov. 5. Persons absent during the registration period, and foreigners who receive their final citizenship papers on the day before the election, may register on election day. Persons unable to register in person because of illness may have a registered voter file an affidavit with the registration officials to that effect. The registers then will call on such person and administer the proper oath.

An Iowa voter must be a citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, a resident of the State six months and of the county in which he claims his vote 60 days next preceding election day. No idiot or insane person or person convicted of any infamous crime may vote.

In South Dakota registration is required of every voter. Application may be made to the following after Oct. 1 until the registration list is completed: city auditors, clerks of incorporated towns and organized civil townships, and county auditors in that portion of the county not organized into civil townships.

No person not listed on the registry on election day may vote, unless he presents to the judges of election his affidavit stating his qualifications and the reason he did not register. This must be supported by affidavits of two registered voters. These affidavits may be sworn before the judges of election, or before any officer authorized by law to administer oaths.

Every citizen of the United States is a qualified elector in South Dakota if he is 21 years of age or over, a resident of the country five years, of the state one year, of the county 90 days, and of the election precinct in which he offers to vote 30 days next preceding election day. No person under guardianship, insane, nor any person convicted of treason or felony, may vote.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission announces that for rate making purposes the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company was worth $300,275,000 as of June 30, 1917.

Personages in European News

* * *

Spain's 'Strong Man' Turns Revolutionist; Diplomats at Odds Over Knee Breeches

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

"He is Spain's strong man." So everybody told me during the Spanish revolution last year; and when I saw General Sanjurjo I could well believe it. His appearance, enormously broad-shouldered, and curiously long-armed, was impressive; he had the head of a man who would stop at nothing in the execution of his duty.

At that time there was a counter-revolution threatened at Seville, and he was sent from Madrid to suppress it. Strange that he should lately have been the chief of a counter-revolution at Seville!

He won renown as a soldier who operated in 1925 a remarkable re-establishment after the disasters in Morocco. He was admired by his men, appreciated by the King, and respected by the public.

When, after the 1931 elections, he saw that the cause of the Monarchy was lost, he persuaded the King to leave Spain. The Republicans would not deprive themselves of his services and maintained him in his post of Commander-in-Chief of the Civil Guard.

Apparently his present protest is against the parliamentary dictatorship which has grown up in Spain, rather than an attempt to restore the Monarchy. The Constituent Cortès, whose primary task was to frame a constitution, sits permanently, and it is complained that there have been restrictions on the liberty of speech. Señor Alejandro Lerroux, the veteran Radical leader, hopes to force elections at an early date.

* * *

Sartorial questions are important in diplomacy. American ambassadors to the Court of Saint James's have been puzzled by the custom of wearing knee breeches. But there are Europeans who share their bewilderment.

Thus I remark that Mr. Madjarov, who was formerly Bulgarian Minister at London, was disturbed by this problem of attire. In his Memoirs he relates that when he learned that he should present himself at the palace in culotte and silk stockings, he asked himself whether he should have accepted his mission.

"I wondered what my friends in Bulgaria would have said if they had seen me in that accoutrement. It seemed to me that Bulgaria would laugh at me, and that my countrymen would not regard me as serious. My conscience reproached me with this disguise," he comments.

Even newspaper men do not always escape these sartorial perplexities. The representative of a great newspaper abroad was once advised to model himself on the Embassy. Thereupon he wrote to his editor: "The trouble is that while the Ambassador habitually wears check trousers, the First Secretary always wears striped trousers. Whose example should I follow?"

The French habit of wearing full evening dress on ceremonious occasions, even at midday, strikes the foreign observer as strange. But of recent years the saying that when in Rome we must do what Rome does, has fallen into desuetude; and less attention has been paid to the peculiarities of dress.

* * *

Marshal Josef Pilsudski, the real chief of the Polish state, has always regarded Russia as Poland's primary "enemy." The fact that he has permitted the signature of a pact of nonaggression between Poland and Russia, even without waiting for the conclusion of a similar pact between Russia and Roumania, suggests that he has in some degree overcome his distrust of the Soviet régime, which succeeded his distrust of the Tsarist régime. He has himself put on record some of the episodes of his fight for the independence of his country.

Russia tried to make impossible the development of Polish national life in the territories it controlled; and the Poles, rightly or wrongly, felt that "they had a personal dignity and an inherited communion with Western civilization which the Russians—referred to as the Moscovites—had not." The Poles had, after all, "shared in the great European adventures of the Renaissance and the Reformation."

It was inevitable that bitterness should spring up; and the whole history of Pilsudski, and those who strove with him for national liberty, intensified this anti-Russian sentiment. He was, of course, arrested in 1917 by the Germans who occupied Poland, but his account of his imprisonment is singularly devoid of complaint.

The consideration of these facts will bring out the importance of the pact that has now been signed. Its political significance is increased by the personal approval of the man who, more than any other Pole, has reason to suspect the intentions of Russia.

* * *

The prospective retirement of M. Philippe Berthelot, who for many years has been at the head of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will be regarded with regret by all who came in contact with the man who has perhaps a wider knowledge and experience of European diplomacy than anyone now in office.

It is said that he will be succeeded eventually by M. St-Léger. Possibly the announcement is premature, but at least it is logical. For of recent years there have been in reality two directors at the Quai d'Orsay—one the permanent head, and the other the chief of the cabinet of Aristide Briand, who was Minister for seven years.

Of M. Berthelot it was rightly said that the true archives of the French Foreign Office were not the store-rooms of dusty documents, but were his remarkable memory. I watched him at work for many years, and no date or convention which could have any bearing on current affairs was missing from the pigeon-holes of his memory.

In the peace conference of 1919 he played a great if inconspicuous part, and since then he has almost continuously—with one brief interval—taken charge of the diplomacy of his country. A man of the most profound culture, he encouraged cultured men in the service.

Nothing is more surprising than the number of eminent writers who have been attached to the Quai d'Orsay. One may mention Paul Claudel, Jean Giraudoux, Paul Morand, and Pierre Benoit. For that matter, M. Léger, the confidant for so long of M. Briand, is a fine poet whose delicate work is known to a select few. He writes under another name, and his secret has been fairly well kept. In France, at any rate, there would seem to be a definite connection between literature and diplomacy.

ILLINOIS STRIKERS ASK PICKET PERMIT

GILLESPIE, Ill., Aug. 29 (AP)—Gubernatorial sanction for a second invasion of working southern Illinois coal fields was sought today by leaders of striking miners protesting a reduced wage scale.

Failing to obtain such sanction, with attendant assurances of protection, the strikers plan to appeal to the federal courts, their leaders announced. They claim that under federal law they are entitled to picket peacefully the working mines. Leaders of the striking miners have previously sought to see Gov. Louis L. Emmerson but have been unable to obtain an audience.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Which Include

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BONUS PAYMENT IMMEDIATELY, LEGION DEMAND

New York Department Passes Resolution in Tumultuous Session

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—The American Legion, Department of New York, one of the most important veterans' units in the country, stands officially today for immediate and unconditional payment of the federal bonus amounting to $2,000,000,000.

This and discussion of the action of President Hoover in calling out federal troops to expel the bonus marchers from Washington were responsible for making the fourteenth annual convention of the New York legionnaires the most tumultuous in their history. A resolution censuring the Federal Administration for the use of force against the bonus army was defeated, however, by a vote of 357 to 106.

The concluding session of the convention, which was held in Brooklyn, was frequently marked by scenes of disorder, the galleries taking over the proceedings with a pandemonium of criticism of the Washington Administration. It was only by the threat of use of police reserves to clear the hall that order was finally restored. Throughout the demonstration, Mr. Walter W. Waters, leader of the dispersed bonus marchers, sat in the gallery, an impassive spectator who refused to be a party to the tumult that lasted for 6½ hours.

The brunt of the outburst fell upon Mr. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aviation and candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of New York, who, as the chief speaker, declared that he, personally, was opposed to the bonus and defended the President's recourse to troops to expel the bonus seekers from Washington.

Mr. Davison prefaced his remarks with a warning to the Legionnaires that he was going to tell them things they did not want to hear, because he felt it his duty to put the facts before them. He then went straight into an indictment of the "tramps and hoodlums" possessing fake military discharges produced by a "Communist-owned mill," who, he declared, were responsible for the Washington outbreak.

"I want to go on record here and now," Mr. Davison continued, "as saying that bona fide ex-service men who came to Washington to petition Congress and who behaved properly deserved every consideration, and they got it. It is hardly necessary for me to remind you that Congress turned deaf ears to them. The House passed the bonus bill, but the Senate defeated it.

"Nearly all the real veterans went home after Congress adjourned. Less than 2000 remained for the final curtain, and dovetailed among them was a polygot mob of tramps and hoodlums, plus a generous sprinkling of Communist agitators from New York and Philadelphia. I know the facts and I have the proofs."

Mention of President Hoover's name was the signal for tumult, and it was many minutes before Mr. Davison could again make himself heard. Thereafter it seemed that he could speak only a sentence at a time, the interruptions were so continuous.

The contest over the bonus resolution was preceded by the unanimous adoption of a resolution calling for immediate repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, immediate modification of the Volstead Act and the rescinding of all prohibition enforcement appropriations.

People Act to Cut Taxation Increase

(Continued from Page 1)

quarters of the campaign here to local organizations in 30 states. The association hopes soon to have every state organized so that every candidate for federal office can be reached in a direct manner to find out whether he can be counted on to work for lower government costs.

There are reported to be at this time more than 640 trade, industrial and farm groups in the 48 states supporting the campaign, which was originally launched and is being sponsored by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The questionnaire to be sent the candidates is non-partisan and strictly economic, the announcement from Mr. George W. Rossetter, president of the Chicago trade group and head of the campaign, said.

Mr. Rossetter expressed the belief that $1,500,000,000 in federal expenditures could be saved without impairing the normal functions of government, and that at least half of this, or $750,000,000 could be saved during the fiscal year ending June, 1933, and even a greater amount when the new Congress convenes.

Manufacturers Back National Move to Cut Cost of Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—The increasing strength of public sentiment against the high cost of government in this country was revealed here today with announcement of the formation of a national committee for economy in government under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The new committee, which will coördinate industrial and trade associations for the first time in an effort to reduce mounting costs of government was formed at a special meeting of representatives of more than 70 national, state and trade associations from all parts of the country meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here yesterday.

The committee's first undertaking will be to make systematic analysis of federal governmental operations and expenses and then to offer specific recommendations for tax reduction.

While the objectives of the National Committee of Economy in Government are similar to the National Economy League, formed last month with Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd at its head, the new group will direct its attention immediately to all departments of the Federal Government.

The problem of high cost of state and local expenses is being handled in many states by local organizations of manufacturers which are affiliated with the association through its national industrial council. These local organizations, which have been organized in 38 states, send representatives to meetings of the council which are held once or twice each year.

Mr. Robert L. Lund, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, was named chairman of the National Committee for Economy in Government. The executive committee of the general committee is composed of about 200 industrial leaders and executives from 38 states.

Byrd Urges War on Wild Government Spending

That the country cannot long stand the present tax outlay of one-fourth of its total income is the conviction embodied in the statement issued yesterday by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, chairman of the National Economy League. Reiterating the call of the league organizers for support of their economy program, Admiral Byrd reëmphasized the objective of the league as that of ending the slump by terminating "our wild government money spending."

At the same time he published a letter from Mr. Alfred E. Smith, former New York Governor and a member of the advisory council of the league. Mr. Smith expressed the hope that the league will direct its efforts against governmental extravagance in all spheres that the people may be partially freed of their present tax burden.

Denying any allegations that the league purports to attack all veterans, Admiral Byrd asserted the opposite is true, and that what is proposed as reformation of present veteran compensation laws will actually benefit the majority of former soldiers. The victory of the now "inarticulate masses" for lower taxes, he said, will unburden business, enabling it to resume, thus replacing many veterans who lost their jobs because business was stifled.

Baruch Says Budget Can Be Cut $1,000,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—A reduction of $1,000,000,000 in the federal budget to aid trade recovery is urged by Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, New York banker, and war-time head of the war industries board, in the current number of Nation's Business Magazine. Mr. Baruch points out that the cost of government has risen to alarming proportions in recent years and estimates that as nearly as figures can be approximated the cost of government this year, federal, state and local, will reach $15,000,000,000, which must be paid for out of a probable income from wealth-producing effort before anything is even available for interest on debt.

There are, he believes, three ways to balance the budget. One by increasing income, two by reducing expenses, three by doing both. To increase income, taxes must be increased. He declares that the limit for this method has been reached.

"Theoretically," he says, "the Government can borrow. Practically, that power is now limited. The Secretary of the Treasury has well shown that with an unbalanced budget we cannot go to new long-term billion-dollar bond issues without threatening the solvency of the banks, insurance companies and other fiduciaries."

METHODIST BISHOP BACKS HOOVER AIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 29—Bishop Adna W. Leonard of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh warmly commended the stand of President Hoover on prohibition in a sermon delivered at the concluding gathering of Laurel Park Assembly yesterday.

"Mr. Hoover realizes that there must be coöperation between the states and the Federal Government in the enforcement of prohibition," declared Bishop Leonard. "What Mr. Hoover is seeking to do is to create public opinion that will compel the coöperation of states with the federal powers," he added. "When the storm is over, it will be found that Mr. Hoover has rendered a great service."

Getting a Bite of Clover 'Between Meals'

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TWO OF THE 32 HORSES AT REST CAMP FOR ANIMALS

VACATION FARM FOR HORSES HAS MANY 'GUESTS'

Thirty-two Are Enjoying Room and Pasture at Methuen, Mass.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

METHUEN, Mass.—Cool green pastures where winding brooks irrigate the soil and the clover grows thick contribute to the wonderland for horses provided by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at its vacation farm for horses here.

Thirty-two faithful horses, most of them having their first experience in a pasture, are at present living at the farm. Half the group are there for the rest of their days, while the others are "vacationing" for periods of two or three weeks.

The 175-acre estate was given to the society by Mrs. David Nevins more than 15 years ago. She dedicated her home for the use and comfort of dumb animals from all parts of Massachusetts. Since that time, the farm has cared for thousands of horses which were in need of a rest from their hard labor. The city work horses have benefited most by the vacation farm. Each year a group is selected to spend several weeks in the shady pastures of the Methuen "resort."

Mr. William W. Haswell, superintendent, tells of the reaction some horses get when they first step their hoofs upon the soft grass of the grazing fields. As most of them are used to the hard pavements of the city and have never romped in a pasture, the surroundings are naturally very strange, he says. Often they kick up their heels and race round and round the field, quite unaware of what this new home is all about. Gradually they acquaint themselves with other horses and soon are eating the grass with them.

Mr. Haswell declares kindness is the rule at the farm. The horses are called by their names and the workers have a deep affection for them all. The horses respond to a whistle or their name and often run from the far end of the pasture when a worker comes to bring them in.

Ring, a huge white bay horse, formerly with the Ringling Brothers circus, is "boss" of all the horses at the farm. In any excursions to far corners of the pasture where an extra delicious patch of clover may grow, Ring will always lead the party. And then there is Prince, an old Lawrence fire horse, and Jake, once a proud army mount.

Bessie is the oldest horse at the farm. She is 39 and for 32 years covered a R. F. D. route in Haverhill, never missing a single mail day. She is still as spry as a young horse and her gait is as gay as a colt's.

"The simplest way to make them all happy," Mr. Haswell says, "is to turn them out in the fields, and we have five big ones here. In the summer time they graze all day long for weeks at a time in the pastures. If the weather is too hot or stormy, their natural "horse sense" tells them to seek protection under the sheds that are provided for this purpose.

Troughs with fresh running water are placed in every pasture, besides the brooks and other natural watering grounds. In the model barn are wide and airy stalls which give the horse ample room to stand or lie down. Each stall is occupied by only one horse and has two windows, and is protected from fire by a water sprinkler system. A rule at the farm is to give the horses every opportunity to get plenty of fresh air and plenty to eat and drink.

The society also provides at the rest farm a division for the maintenance and welfare of other dumb animals, including a steam-heated dog shelter and cat shelter.

LESS SPEED URGED FOR ROAD SAFETY

Promotion of highway safety is worth more than right of way, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, told motorists in his weekly report today. His records showed that 17 fatalities occurred on Massachusetts highways last week, an increase of three over the corresponding week of last year.

Too high speed at street intersections, cranking cars in gear, and the carelessness of backing up without making certain no one is in the rear, were conditions against which the Registrar cautioned as a result of his summary of the causes of last week's mishaps. One pedestrian was hit standing in a safety zone, and a motorist was struck while changing a tire, he noted. In conclusion, Mr. Morgan declared, "Drive slower at intersections; don't try to force your right of way; if necessary, wait a few seconds."

HIGHER STANDARDS URGED FOR PLAYS

A play that was banned in Boston more than 10 years ago as objectionable would be held innocuous today, according to Mr. John M. Casey, retiring city censor, after 28 years of service. He hoped this tendency to lower the bars of morality would be corrected by the producers themselves by encouraging plays of higher standards.

Mr. Casey's official title is Chief of the Licensing Bureau of Boston, an office which draws a distinct line between censoring and discouraging plays or motion pictures. His chief objections to productions of today are that they now fit the plays to suit the stars rather than fit the stars to suit the plays. He thinks the producers and the theaters are losing money because they are not maintaining the best standards. Mr. Casey will quit his office, Nov. 1, on pension.

MILL SUPPLY FIRM FORECASTS ACTIVITY

DANIELSON, Conn., Aug. 29 (AP)—Mr. W. Irving Bullard, treasurer of the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of textile loom equipment, today said textile mills were placing orders in increasing volume for supplies and repair parts in preparation for greater manufacturing activity.

"Recently we have received unusually large orders for our loom supplies from Europe, and Canada," Bullard said, "and for the past 10 days we have had a substantial increase in domestic business. I am confident the textile industry is approaching activity and profits due to an acute shortage of goods and the general inflation that seems imminent."

Municipal Budget Rules Advocated

Bankers have drawn up a roster of measures to be followed by the financial department of municipal government. These recommendations, compiled by the committee on municipal securities of the Investment Bankers Association of America, embody methods to be followed in balancing the budget and maintaining the credit of the municipality. They are:

Adoption of budgets representing operating costs based on ability of the community to pay, rather than on the demands of more prosperous years.

Periodic review during the year of tax collections and revenue, followed by appropriate reduction in operating expenses.

Postponement of proposed public improvements not absolutely necessary where the debt or tax burden is substantial.

Assurance of adequate income through the prompt payment of current taxes by installments or discounts and enforcement of collection of delinquent taxes through adequate penalties and tax sales.

Relieving the tax burden on real estate through other forms of revenue.

These recommendations were brought to the attention of the business organizations and taxpayers' associations of New England by Mr. John F. Tinsley, chairman of the community development committee of the New England Council, who urged a study of the measures to see to what extent they are or could be applied.

World's Fair Admission Same as 39 Years Ago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 29—Prices the same as those at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 will prevail at the forthcoming World's Fair here—50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children is the general admission announced by exposition authorities today.

Although the exposition does not open until next June, the management is preparing to distribute the first 1,500,000 tickets to the 125,000 persons who subscribed $5 to become members of the World's Fair Legion. Each legionnaire will receive 12 tickets. Another 1,000,000 will go on sale shortly to the general public, it was said.

Season tickets, as well as block tickets to companies and exhibitors, at a discount, are also to be offered.

MILLVILLE TAX RATE SET AT $75 A $1000

Assessors in Millville today announced a 1932 tax rate of $75 a $1000, or an increase of $26 over the 1931 rate. This is the highest tax rate that has been announced in the State this year.

North Adams raised its rate to $34.20, which is $2.40 more than last year. A decrease of $2.80 is reported in Swansea's rate, making a total of $21.20.

A slightly smaller increase in the tax rate than was anticipated was reported today by Springfield's assessors, the total being $31.70 or $2.10 more than last year.

ECLIPSE CALCULATOR ARRIVES

Prof. James Robertson, official calculator of the eclipses for the United States, Germany, Japan and France, with Prof. H. G. Campbell, dean of Washington and Lee University, arrived at Boston today on the Merchants & Miners Transportation steamship Chatham, from Baltimore and Norfolk. They are en route to Maine to observe the eclipse next Wednesday.

PAPER PLANT TO REOPEN

TURNERS FALLS, Mass., Aug. 29 (AP)—The local plant of the International Paper Company, closed since late March, will resume operations on full time after Labor Day, it was announced today by Joseph Hosmer, agent. The plant employs 185 men.

BRITISH ASTRONOMER ARRIVES

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Sir Arthur S. Eddington, director of the observatory at Cambridge, Eng., arrived on the White Star liner Baltic today to attend the astronomical congress at Cambridge, Mass.

Bulgarian Peasants Seek Political Emancipation

Emerging From Customs of Past Into Period of Modernism, Tillers of Soil Demand That They Share in Distribution of Wealth

By R. H. MARKHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KNEZHAH, Bulgaria—This village is the largest in Bulgaria, covering an area half as large as that of the capital and numbering 10,000 inhabitants. It lies in the vast Danubian plain and is surrounded by an endless patchwork of green and golden fields.

I visited it in midsummer, when the rapidly ripening wheat and the swiftly growing corn required the attention of every man, woman and child during all the hours of light. But I came on a holiday, during a short cessation of work, so the dusty road leading into the main square was filled with youth, taking an evening promenade.

And, strange to say, the girls were wearing stylish store blouses, thin stockings and flimsy shoes, while some had even bobbed their hair, and most of the boys were dressed as their city cousins are. All folk costumes had disappeared; the homespun cloth, the delicate embroideries, the moccasins and head cloths had given way to garments made in distant factories.

Knezhah is advancing; it flaunts its modernism. It boasts a score of resident university graduates and hundreds of youth with high school diplomas. Its inhabitants, long ago ceasing to share their homes with the farm animals, have furnished their rooms with beds and tables, adorned their walls with pictures and supplemented their wooden spoons and family bowls with knives and forks and individual dishes.

Entering the village, we visit the theater and reading room, the schools, "popular bank," experiment station, village stock farm, public bath and, last of all, a remarkably fine house in a spacious flower garden. This, I am told, was presented to a local young man by the villagers and built by their own hands. It is admirably planned and supplied with surprisingly good furniture. Its hardwood floors are covered with rugs, the office contains a large, modern desk, the dining room equipment would please most provincial bank presidents, and the whole house is lighted with electricity. And it is all a spontaneous gift, from these barefooted, black-faced villagers to one of their fellows.

Concluding our tour of the town a group of us stop at a little restaurant for supper, and, although there are intellectuals among my hosts, I am fortunate to be seated next to common toilers who spend their days with hoes and scythes and gain all their income from the soil.

And my first question to them is: "Why did you give that fine house to Stephan Tsanoff?"

They vied with one another in answering and what they said is this:

"He is our chief. He's earned that place among us. As head of our Peasant Party he fights our battles. For us he's been put in jail, beaten and forced to flee over the border.

"We have got to have leaders, for we're in a fight.

Work Hard but Are Poor

"We live in a rich valley and work terribly hard, but are very poor. Tomorrow, long before sunrise we'll all get up and start for distant fields where we'll stay the whole week through. With us will come our wives and children, our grandmothers and nursing babies. We'll sleep in the open, and every day we'll work from the first gray streaks of dawn until the last departing twilight, resting under wild pear trees only during the hottest noon hours.

"All we'll have to eat will be bread, raw vegetables and a cold vinegar soup. Villagers produce eggs, but rarely eat them. They supply Bulgaria with meat, but you seldom find it on their tables, when they have tables. They make cheese—for other people. The butter they churn goes to city homes.

"This evening most of the houses in Knezhah will be dark, because we can't afford to buy oil. Half of us have no matches weeks at a time. Many of us have begun to mix bread without salt, though it costs but 2 cents a pound.

"We think we might be much better off. We believe if we were organized and trained our lives would be completely changed. But who will lead us?

"The intelligentsia of our country manage the state and make it serve themselves. When we endeavor to organize and reform the state, so as to make it serve us, too, we're considered dangerous.

Deserted by "Champion"

"We are attacked by our opponents and deserted by our 'champions.' Last month the agent of one of our own Peasant Party ministers shot my next door neighbor in an election campaign and the agent goes unpunished, just as the 'upper class' agents when they attack us.

"All the intellectuals fight over us, but not many for us. So when we find a devoted chief we give him our love and build him a house. We don't expect any miracles, but we want some leaders to help us improve our ways of work and reorganize our state. As we work over the soil we want our leaders to work over the country."

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural talk; baseball.
5:15 Ben Wilcon's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 Nautical sketch.
8:15 Ronnie and Van, songs.
8:30 NBC, "Home, Sweet Home"; sketch.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 NBC, Canada Dry; Jack Benny; Olsen Orchestra; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, "Tish" story.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
12:00 NBC, Clyde McCoy's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Voice and organ.
5:15 NBC, Whiteman's Rhythm Boys.
5:30 Perce Leonard, songs.
5:45 NBC, G. E. Home Hour; Heywood Broun; Albert Payson Terhune.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Richard Crooks, tenor; Harvey Firestone Jr.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Parade of the States: "New Hampshire."
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum: "The Work of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation."
10:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketchbook.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Pebeco Pals; vocal.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Musical; "Road Helps."
6:30 Lighthouse News Exchange.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
7:30 Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Tito Guizar; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 "Voice of the Violin."
8:45 CBS, Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:00 CBS, "Solar Eclipse and the Electric Eye," Orestes H. Caldwell.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Musical Album of Popular Classics."
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters, orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio oeriod; news flashes.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Romance"; soloist; Westphal Orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball.
6:36 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Yankee Network interview.
9:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti; piano team.
10:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:45 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—Business news period.
10:35 a. m.—Studio soloists.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:35 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists; talk.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
1:15-3:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—Boston Popular Revue.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox vs. Cleveland, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey reporting.

CAMPAIGN COURSE TO OPEN

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts announces a course on four lessons for campaign speakers to be held at the clubhouse of Friday, Sept. 9, Monday, Sept. 12, Friday, Sept. 16 and Monday, Sept. 19 from 10:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. It will be open to all club members without charge. Mrs. Hugh Butler of Needham is in charge of the class, the whole project being under the supervision of the club's political department.

EVENTS

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Guidance in the galleries, 11.

Boston Junior Model Yacht Association Regatta, Frog Pond, Boston Common, 10.

Women's Republican Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting and first in series of short talks; Mr. Walter E. Brownell, Republican candidate for Governor, speaker; clubhouse, Beacon Street, 12:30.

ART EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays from 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern Art in printed reproductions made in Japan; American silver by John Coney; modern American prints; modern French prints, aquatints by Goya; English mezzotints.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambidge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Heike scrolls. French drawings of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Engravings and etchings by old and modern masters from the collection of Herbert C. Pell, Esq.

Germanie Museum, Cambridge—Summer exhibition of contemporary German art.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room: Exhibit of Washingtonia. Exhibition of prize winning pieces of soap sculpture, sponsored by the National Soap Sculpture Committee. Through Sept. 4.

Boston Art Club—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through August.

Casson Galleries—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Print Shop—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries—nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards—Summer exhibitions.

Schervée Studio—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Fine Arts Theater—Portraits by Philip Trueman Hicks. Through Sept. 5.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Pictures by children of 17 English schools.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.

Fred Olsson's Art Shop, Cambridge—Paintings by Arthur Musgrave.

J. F. Olsson, Cambridge—Etchings by George A. Bradshaw and water colors by Hugh Smith.

Whadje Gallery—General exhibition.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with possible showers in north portion tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest and west winds, fresh over south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Local showers over northern sections and in mountains early part of week, showers quite generally about Thursday; cool over north portion early part of week, warmer middle, cooler Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	80	Montreal	64	74
Bismarck	60	66	Nantucket	70	80
Boston	70	82	New Orleans	80	90
Buffalo	66	70	New York	68	82
Calgary	44	64	Norfolk, Va.	80	94
Charleston	80	88	North Platte	66	94
Chicago	78	78	Philadelphia	70	84
Cincinnati	74	90	Phoenix, Ariz.	72	102
Denver	56	82	Pittsburgh	62	74
Eastport, Me.	64	68	Portland, Me.	68	80
Hatteras	82	86	Raleigh	80	96
Honolulu, T.H.		82	St. Louis	78	94
7p.m., Aug. 28	78		St. Paul	78	80
Helena, Mont.	50	74	Salt Lake City	64	76
Huron, S. D.	72	86	San Francisco	54	64
Jacksonville	80	86	SanteFe, N.M.	50	68
Kansas City	76	94	Seattle	50	60
Key West	82	90	Tampa	80	90
Los Angeles	60	74	Washington	72	90
Memphis	78	92	Wichita, Kan.	76	92
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Williston, N.D.	62	68

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, August 29.
B—Maximum August 28.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Monday, 10:22 p. m., Tuesday 10:54 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.6 feet, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:54 p. m.

Amusements

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SPECIAL LABOR DAY MAT. SEATS NOW
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NEW CHAMPIONS IN U. S. DOUBLES

Vines-Gledhill Dethrone Allison and Van Ryn at Longwood C. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 29—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, and Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., dethroned Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia here Saturday afternoon, at the Longwood Cricket Club, in the final round of the fifty-first annual doubles tennis tournament, held under the auspices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. The victory for the Californians was the first national team honor scored the youthful pair. The score: 6—4, 6—3, 6—2. The match lasted about 59 minutes.

The mixed doubles title went to Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., and Frederick J. Perry of England, when they defeated Helen M. Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., and Vines, 7—5, 6—3. Vines played half-hearted tennis in comparison with the sparkling display by Miss Jacobs, but the ultimate winners "clicked" almost from the start of the match.

The veterans' doubles title changed hands when Henry H. Bassford of Scarsdale, N. Y., and S. Jarvis Adams of Port Washington, L. I., N. Y., defeated Fred C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum of New York, 3—6, 12—10, 6—2.

The Joneses took the father and son doubles title again—the sixth year in succession. They defeated E. H. Burns and E. H. Burns Jr. of New York, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4. The winners hail from Providence, R. I., and are J. D. E. and Arnold W. Jones. The second set was the first lost by the Joneses in several years in this competition. Thet summary:

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, and Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif. defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., and Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Helen M. Jacobs, Berkley, Calif., and H. E. Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., 7—5, 6—3.

VETERANS' DOUBLES—Final Round

Henry H. Bassford, Scarsdale, N. Y., and S. Jarvis Adams, Port Washington, L. I., N. Y., defeated Fred C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 3—6, 12—10, 6—2.

FATHER AND SON DOUBLES —Final Round

J. D. E. Jones and Arnold W. Jones, Providence, R. I., defeated E. H. Burns and E. H. Burns Jr., New York, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Montreal Club Wins Yacht Cup

SEASIDE PARK, N. J., Aug. 29 (AP)—The United States won both races yesterday in the finals of the seventh international sloop series on Barnegat Bay, but the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal won the trophy on points in the four days of sailing.

The victories yesterday were scored by Charles E. Dunbar, Yale sophomore. He took first place in the Ardo in the first race, and in the second came in ahead with the Shadow.

Canada scored 43 points to 35 for the United States. Dunbar's time for the 8 miles of the first race was 1h. 20m. 35s. The Scamp, with D. C. Darling at the helm for the Canadians, crossed the finish line in second place in 1h. 21m. 46s. George S. Hanna of Canada piloted the Scandal to third place in 1h. 23m. 45s., and S. V. Merrick, 18, of Villanova, Penna., was fourth in 1h. 24m. 13s. with the Shadow.

The wind dropped as the second race was being run and time was called when the two-thirds mark was reached, the boats finishing in this order: Dunbar in the Shadow; Hanna in the Ardo; Darling in the Scandal and Merrick in Scamp.

Commodore Herbert Stone of New York presented the trophy.

'A. S. L. TO CONTROL ITS OWN AFFAIRS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 29 (AP)—Any differences that may have existed between the United States Football Association and the American Soccer League, the major soccer organizations in this country, have, after several conferences, been amicably settled and the American Soccer League will resume operation with absolute control of their own affairs on Sept. 17.

The league will consist of at least eight clubs, four in New England; Boston, Pawtucket, Fall River and New Bedford and four in metropolitan New York; two clubs in Brooklyn, one in New York, and one in Newark.

Efforts are being made to place one more team in New York, which would bring the membership of the league to nine clubs.

A full league schedule will be prepared and released a few days after the next meeting of the league, which will be in Providence next Sept. 3, to grant definite membership to the various applicants for franchises.

At a meeting Saturday night Robert Cummings of Pawtucket, vice-president and treasurer, resigned the office of vice-president and Dave Scott of Boston was appointed his successor to that office.

WASHINGTON CANOEISTS WIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—The Washington Canoe Club easily won the team championship of the Middle Atlantic Canoe Association on the Potomac River, Saturday, with 53 points. The Pendleton Canoe Club of New York was second with 21, while the Potomac Boat Club and Cacawa Canoe Club tied for third with 14 points each. The Philadelphia Canoe Club was last with 4 points.

RUDDY VICTOR AT TORONTO

TORONTO, Aug. 29 (AP)—Raymond M. Ruddy Jr. of New York Saturday night won the Canadian National exhibition two-mile swim for amateurs for the second successive year, covering the distance in 52m. 9s. At the finish he had a lead of five feet over James McGarigle, St. Catharines, Ont., with Jack L. May of Honolulu, third; Robert Pirie, Toronto, fourth, and George Burleigh, Toronto, fifth.

BLUEGE RECALLED BY REDS

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 29 (AP)—Otto Bluege was recalled from Columbus of the American Association Saturday to finish the season with the Cincinnati Reds. Bluege, sent on option to Columbus, has played shortstop there. He will probably play third base with the Reds.

English Soccer Season Under Way

LEADING TEAMS SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION LEAGUE FOOTBALL STANDINGS

FIRST DIVISION

Team	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Hamilt'n Acad'mic'ls	3	1	0	11	5	7
Celtic	3	1	1	16	6	7
Glasgow Rangers	3	1	1	11	7	7
Cowdenbeath	3	1	0	12	7	7
St. Mirren	3	0	1	8	4	6
Heart of Mid'th'n	3	0	1	9	4	6
Motherwell	2	2	0	8	4	6
Ayr United	3	0	1	12	10	6
St. Johnstone	1	3	0	5	4	5
Greenock Morton	1	2	2	8	13	4

SECOND DIVISION

Dumbarton	3	0	1	14	6	6
Raith Rovers	3	0	1	18	8	6
Hibernian	3	0	1	8	4	6
Forfar Athletic	3	0	1	11	7	6
Albion Rovers	3	0	1	8	7	6
Dunfermline Athletic	2	1	1	12	5	5
Alloa Athletic	2	1	1	11	5	5
Montrose	2	1	1	0	8	5
Queen of the South	2	1	1	10	9	5
St. Bernard	2	1	1	7	7	5

LEADING TEAMS IRISH LEAGUE

Glentoran	3	0	0	9	3	6
Linfield	2	0	1	1	2	4
Ards	1	2	0	6	3	4
Coleraine	1	2	0	6	3	4
Derry City	2	0	1	4	2	4
Glenavon	2	0	1	8	4	4
Belfast Celtic	1	2	0	4	3	4

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 29—A new association football season was begun in England and Wales Saturday while the game was already well under way in Scotland and Ireland. Nearly 700,000 fans were present at 44 centers of English League engagements and the brilliant sunshine in most parts of the country, which usually marks the opening of the season, was distinctly discomforting to the players, who found the game very fast with a dry ball and hard pitches. The forwards found it particularly trying and 136 goals from all matches was an exceedingly small aggregate. Twenty-six matches were won by sides playing on their own grounds and 11 by teams playing away from home while only seven were drawn.

Everton, league champions, which got so well off the mark last season, left the mark this year in poor form and were beaten by West Bromwich Albion, 3 goals to 1. The cup holders, Newcastle United, equally shared four goals with Bolton Wanderers on the latter's ground, and The Arsenal, runner-up to Everton last season, won at home when it defeated Birmingham by the only goals scored. Leeds United and Wolverhampton Wanderers, newly promoted from the second division, both lost, the former to Derby, 2 to 0; the latter to Liverpool, 5 to 1.

In the second division West Ham United, after nine seasons in the premier section, began indifferently in its effort to get back, for it was beaten by Swansea Town, Welsh side, 1 goal to 0. Grimsby Town, another relegated side, drew 1-all with Nottingham Forest.

In Scotland Celtic, with its 7 goals against 1 of Greenock Morton, returned the highest scoring feat of the day. Its position at the top of the first division is rather tense as Hamilton Academicals and Cowdenbeath are both undefeated and the Glasgow Rangers and Celtic, great Glasgow rivals, are hanging on tight with their one unexpected defeat each.

Glentoran is the only club yet to suffer a reverse in the Irish League and it is the only side to gain a maximum number of points in its three engagements. Saturday it defeated Newry Town 2 to 1, while Linfield, Irish cup holders, went to nap against Portadown, 5 to 0. This was not the highest score of the day, however, as Bangor scored 6 against 5 for Larne.

MRS. HILL WINNER OF WESTERN TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 29—For the third time in four years Mrs. Opal S. Hill of the Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City, Mo., is champion of the Women's Western Golf Association. In the final match here Saturday, which was at 36 holes, she defeated Lucille Robinson of Des Moines, Iowa, 2 and 1, at the Peoria Country Club.

Mrs. Hill won the crown a year ago at Exmoor Country Club in Chicago and in 1929 at the Mayfield Country Club in Cleveland, Ohio, while she was a semifinalist in 1930 and 1928 and runnerup in 1926. The victory here gave Mrs. Hill title to permanent possession of the championship trophy. However, the association will retain the cup for sentimental reasons and award her a replica. The cup has been in competition for 30 years.

The champion made a fast start against the Des Moines girl, shooting a women's par 40 and being 2 up on the first nine. Miss Robinson, however, steadied and squared the match with 4s on the tenth and eleventh. They halved the twelfth, traded the thirteenth and fourteenth and Miss Robinson went 1 up on the sixteenth-with a par 4 and held the advantage over the lunch hour.

On the first hole of the afternoon play Mrs. Hill sank an eagle 3, aided by a 20-point putt, but Miss Robinson was not dismayed. She took the twenty-first hole with 5 against a 6, and the lead was shuttled back and forth to the twenty-eighth, where Miss Robinson three-putted for a 5, and Mrs. Hill took the advantage and held it to the end. The summary:

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, Mo., defeated Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, Ia., 2 and 1.

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Leo Sexton Betters Record in Shotput

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 29

FOR the second time within a week, Leo J. Sexton, giant weight man of the New York A. C., Saturday bettered all records for the 16-pound shotput.

Competing in a meet at Freeport, Sexton tossed the ball 53ft. ¾in., more than six inches beyond the toss of 52ft. 6 3/16in. with which he won the Olympic title at Los Angeles.

Last Sunday at Cleveland he had raised the mark to 52ft. 11¼in. A. A. U. officials at Saturday's meet said all record requirements had been complied with and that international recognition for the toss would be sought.

MRS. ANDREWS WINS THE TITLE

Recheck Shows She Captures the Women's Trapshooting Honors

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 29 (AP)—Mrs. Walter P. Andrews of Atlanta, Ga., and not Miss Alice Crothers of Chestnut Hills, Penna., won the North American women's title at the grand American trapshoot which ended here Saturday, a recheck of records showed yesterday. Miss Crothers had been reported as the winner, since she broke 151 out of 200 targets for a higher score on the doubles, but a check of the rules disclosed that only the first 100 targets are counted for the title.

Mrs. Andrews broke 77 out of the first 100 in the doubles to win. It was a rally on the second 100 that gave Miss Crothers a higher mark on the 200, and it was on the doubles score that Miss Crothers was credited with the victory.

Equaling the highest score ever made in a grand American doubles championship, O. C. Bottger of Fairfield, Iowa, won the twin target title of North America by cracking 191 targets out of a possible 200, Saturday.

Sam Jenny of Highland, Ill., shared honors with the Hawkeye marksman in the closing day's program when he gave a remarkable exhibition of shooting by breaking 97 out of 100 targets from the 25-yard line to win the $200 Vandalia open.

In the doubles Ted Renfro of Dell, Mont., took second place with his score of 190, while Mark Arie of Champaign, Ill., and Lewis Seaborn of Youngstown, Ohio, tied for third with 188.

Second place in the Vandalia open went to Russ Elliott of Kansas City, Mo., with 96. Three marksmen tied for third position with 95's. They were V. W. Farrar of Britton, S. D.; J. M. Hawkins of Camp Hill, Penna., and Gus Payne of Oklahoma City.

Payne won the shoot-off by breaking 25 straight.

Mark Arie led the amateurs for the week, winning high over all honors by breaking 969 out of 1000 targets. Olin topped the professionals with 970 out of a possible 1000. Steve Crothers of Chestnut Hills, Penna., was second to Arie with 968, while Mrs. Andrews led the women with 890 out of 1000.

W. P. COACHES IN CONFERENCE

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 29 (AP)—Plans for the opening of the United States Military Academy's football practice with the start of the academic year on Thursday were drawn up yesterday at a conference of coaches. Red Blaik will be Maj. Ralph I. Sasse's chief assistant and will handle the backfield as well. Lieut. Bill Wood will assist Blaik. Ellinger and Lieut. Chuck Born will have charge of the ends and Lieut. Chuck Harding will handle the scrubs. The plebe team will be in charge of Lieut. Garr Davidson, with Lieut. Art Meehan coaching the backs, Lieut. Jack Malloy handling the ends, and Lieutenant Saunders the line.

MICHIGAN DEFEATS JAPANESE

TOKYO, Aug. 29 (AP)—The University of Michigan opened its baseball invasion of Japan, Saturday, by defeating the strong Sundai Club combination of Meiji University, 5 to 3. H. J. McNeal and M. J. Diffley were the battery for the Wolverines and Watanabe and Futatsuki for Japan. The Michigan players made nine hits and one error, while Sundai made four hits and three errors.

R. I. GOLFERS WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 29—Rhode Island golfers won the tri-state competition against Massachusetts and Connecticut for the third straight year at the Agawam Hunt Club, Saturday, with 19 points. They defeated Massachusetts 9 to 6 and Connecticut 10 to 5. Massachusetts finished in second place with 13½ points to its credit, while Connecticut scored 12½ points.

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CHICAGO HAS EDGE IN RACE

Cubs Have Lead of Eight Games in National League

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	73	51	.589
Pittsburgh	66	60	.524
Brooklyn	67	62	.519
Philadelphia	65	66	.496
St. Louis	63	64	.496
Boston	63	65	.492
New York	59	68	.465
Cincinnati	55	75	.423

RESULTS AUG. 27

Pittsburgh 7, Boston 4.
Chicago 6, New York 1.
Chicago 5, New York 0.
Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 3.
Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 1.

RESULTS AUG. 28

Chicago 5, New York 4.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 4.
Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 1.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2.
Only games scheduled.

Those powerful Chicago Cubs, with the capable Charlie Grimm at the helm, are sailing along to the 1932 pennant of the National League. With the month of September only two steps away, the Cubs have a margin of eight full games over the second-place Pittsburgh Pirates, and eight contests leave plenty of space between the two teams. Until recently the Brooklyn Dodgers held second place, but the Pirates moved up over the weekend. The Dodgers now have possession of third place, with Philadelphia and St. Louis tied for fourth.

Perhaps it is still too early to concede the Cubs the pennant. It is a fact that there is plenty of time remaining for some other club to oust Grimm's club from the top of the ladder. However, one thing is certain, and that is, if the Cubs are to be knocked out of first place before Sept. 25 rolls around, a real battle is in prospect.

The Cubs lingered around second place during the early stages of the race, with the Boston Braves and Pirates holding the lead most of the time. Right now, however, the Cubs are playing great ball. Grimm is getting good pitching and the base hits are there. Young Billy Herman continues to play sensational ball around second base. The Cubs have won 10 straight games.

The Pirates, Dodgers, Phillies and Cardinals, and also the Braves, are battling for high positions in the standing. The Cards have looked better in recent games. The loss of several regulars knocked the Braves down. The Giants and Reds haven't much hope of getting any higher.

SEIGNIORY TOURNEY TO WOOD

LUCERNE, Que., Aug. 29 (AP)—Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York yesterday won the third annual Seigniory Club tennis tournament, defeating Jake H. Hess Jr. of Houston, Texas, 6—3, 6—1, in the final round. Earlier in the day, Wood had defeated the crack Milwaukee youngster, Frank Parker, 7—5, 6—1. Hess put out Charles A. Leslie of Montreal in the other semifinal, 6—3, 6—1. H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith E. Giedhill, winners of the United States doubles title at Brookline, Mass., Saturday, defeated Parker and Marcel Rainville of Montreal in an exhibition doubles match, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4. Vines then met Parker and defeated the United States junior champion, 7—5, 6—4.

MICHELSON WINS MARATHON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, N. H., Aug. 29—Albert R. Michelson of New York won the Boston Olympic Club's Marathon run held at the Rockingham Speedway yesterday, covering the 26 miles 385 yards in 2h. 50m. 40s. He finished about three-quarters of a mile ahead of John Semple of Lynn, who was second. Clarence H. De Mar of Keene, N. H., was third. The race was run over a one-mile track. Juan C. Zabala, the Argentine runner who won the Olympic Marathon at Los Angeles, was leading the field at the end of the twelfth lap, when he was forced to quit.

CAREY DOES RECORD HALF MILE

WINCHESTER, Ind., Aug. 29 (AP)—Bob Carey of Anderson, Ind., yesterday established a new world record of 22.58s., in driving his motor racer one-half mile over the dirt speedway here. The former mark, 22.90s., was established on the same track by Maurie Rose of Dayton, Ohio, July 23, 1931. Carey set the new mark while participating in time trials for yesterday's program, which was postponed to Sept. 11 because rain began falling as the preliminaries were completed.

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Hagen Is Threat To Win P.G.A. Title

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 29 (AP)—Walter C. Hagen, five times P. G. A. champion, has served notice that he is "on" his game and will be a major threat in the National Professional Golfers' Association tournament opening at Keller course here tomorrow.

Hagen reported yesterday, went to Interlachen at Minneapolis and there shot a brilliant 67, to tie the unofficial course record and shatter par of 73 by six strokes. Hagen went out in 32 and came back in 35. His 67 total was one better than the 68 registered by Bobby Jones during the 1930 United States open at Interlachen.

While Hagen got in his practice in Minneapolis, several score other contestants for the 1932 P. G. A. crown paraded around Keller's rain-soaked course here and most of the 105 entrants planned their final workouts today.

Tom Creavy of Albany, N. Y., the defending champion, turned in a 77 yesterday. Creavy is exempt from the 36 holes of qualifying play starting tomorrow and will have his first competition on Wednesday when match play starts.

Among those who braved the rain yesterday to make a round or two were Johhny Farrell, former United States open champion; Horton Smith, winner of the St. Paul $10,000 open last year; Al Watrous, Ted Turner, August Nordone, Edward Dudley and Olin and Mortie Dutra.

Moreland Winner Of Western Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 29—The thirty-third amateur champion of the Western Golf Association is Gus Moreland of Dallas, Texas. This tall, swarthy 21-year-old sharpshooter won the title in the tourney which came to an end Saturday at the Rockford Country Club. He defeated, by a score of 5 and 4, Ira L. Couch of Chicago, who thereby became runnerup for the second time in three years. Immediately after the match Moreland received an invitation from H. H. Ramsay, president of the United States Golf Association, to join the American Walker Cup team which meets a British team at Brookline, Mass., Thursday and Friday. Moreland accepted with alacrity.

Couch put up a great contest, better than the score indicates. He was 1 down at the end of the first nine and 3 down in eighteen, with a card of 75 for the Texan and 77 for the Chicagoan. Both made the outgoing nine of the afternoon round in 37, and Couch was still only 3 down in 27 holes.

Moreland lost the twenty-eighth when Couch scored a par 3, but rallied with a series of 3 par 4s and when Couch could do no better than halve the thirty-second in 5s, the match ended. The summary:

WESTERN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Gus Moreland, Dallas, Texas, defeated Ira L. Couch, Chicago, 5 and 4.

NEALE WINS DAWES CUP RACE

MARIETTA, Ohio, Aug. 29 (AP)—Dick Neale of Kansas City, Mo., professional outboard motorboat driver, won the Dawes Cup Race Saturday, classic event of the Mid-East Regatta held on the Muskingum River here. His best time for the four-mile course was 5m. 20s. Neale's average of approximately 45 miles an hour over the one-mile oval course closely approached the meet record for "D" and "E" motors. George Martin of South Bend, Ind., only previous winner of the Dawes Cup to compete, placed thirteenth.

THREE PLAYERS TO WHITE SOX

WATERLOO, Iowa, Aug. 29 (AP)—Options have been exercised by the Chicago White Sox on three players of the Waterloo Mississippi Valley League Club. They are Leslie Tietje, pitcher; Fabian (Ed) Gaffke, outfielder, and Joe Chamberlain, shortstop.

YANKS MUST WIN 18 MORE

New York Needs That Many Victories to Clinch Pennant

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	88	38	.698
Philadelphia	78	49	.614
Washington	71	54	.568
Cleveland	71	57	.555
Detroit	63	60	.512
St. Louis	55	68	.447
Chicago	39	84	.317
Boston	36	91	.283

RESULTS AUG. 27

Boston 13, Chicago 10.
New York 5, Cleveland 4.
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 2.
Washington 6, Detroit 2.

RESULTS AUG. 28

Cleveland 10, Boston 1.
Boston 4, Cleveland 3 (11 innings).
Chicago 5, New York 2.
New York 11, Chicago 5.
Detroit 15, Washington 7.
Only games scheduled.

If they can win 18 of their remaining 28 games, the New York Yankees will be champions of the American League for the season of 1932. To date, the Yanks have won 88 games and lost 38, for a percentage of .698. Philadelphia, exactly 10½ games behind, has won 78 and lost 49, for an average of .614. The Athletics have 27 games more to play and are just about out of the race as far as the pennant is concerned. However, they still have a chance in the percentage column.

The Washington Senators and Cleveland Indians are close together in the first division, the former third and the latter fourth. The Senators are 6½ games in the rear of the Athletics and probably will finish either third or fourth. The same applies to the Indians, who, in turn, are 1½ contests behind the Senators.

September is only a day or two away, which means about four more weeks of major league baseball before the World Series. It has been four years since the Yankees took part in an October classic, which, incidentally, will probably start in September this year. In 1928 the Yankees met and defeated the St. Louis Cardinals in four straight games. Since that time a number of new faces have been added to the New York lineup, including a new manager in Joe McCarthy.

The only second-division club with an outside chance of getting into the upper half of the junior circuit is the Detroit Tigers. St. Louis, Chicago and Boston are all expected to finish right where they are at the present moment, unless, of course, the unexpected occurs.

CAROLINA ROAD PLAN TO AID UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 29—With announcement by the State Highway Department that $2,500,000 in federal funds would be spent this fall and winter on the highways of the State, many unemployed South Carolinians look forward to securing jobs through this source.

Bids for the first projects, totaling $1,500,000, will be let Aug. 31, and construction will begin shortly thereafter. Additional projects, totaling $1,000,000, will be let this fall or winter, Mr. Ben M. Sawyer, chief highway commissioner, announced. Employment will be restricted to workmen located in the areas where the projects are situated, so far as possible, and World War veterans with dependents will be given preference.

MONTREAL WINS POLO CUP

BOIS FRANC, Que., Aug. 29 (Canadian Press) — Montreal clinched the Grenfell Polo Cup Saturday, defeating Toronto, 1931 champions, 5 to 3. The Toronto polo team, strong favorite to retain the trophy, conceded the Montrealers a two-goal handicap.

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British Walker Cup Stars Shine Against Professionals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Eng.—Britain's leading amateur golfers put up their best show ever against the cream of the home professional players in their annual encounter on level terms, which was played here on the Royal Mid-Surrey Golf Club course July 23, and attracted more than usual interest in view of the close proximity of the Walker Cup contest at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., U. S. A.

True, the professionals won decisively by 16½ points to 7½, but no fewer than 7 of the singles matches were undecided until the last hole. Each side consisted of 12 players. Singles and foursomes were played over 18 holes, the former counting one point each and the latter two.

A crowd of London golf fans, eager to watch the internationals in action, descended on this testing park-land course, which runs beside the River Thames and picturesque Kew Gardens, favorite week-end haunt of tired city workers.

The four Walker Cup nominees who headed the amateur side were Tony A. Torrance (captain), John de Forest, W. Lister Hartley and Rex W. Hartley.

In the leading encounter de Forest, reigning British amateur champion, finished level with Arthur G. Havers, leading Britisher in this year's open championship. Both played splendidly as their scores of approximately 70 show. De Forest, who was far less fidgety than usual in his address, made some brilliant iron shot recoveries against his long-hitting opponent. As a result of a stymie, Havers three-putted on the seventeenth green to lose a lead of one hole. Both players narrowly missed 3's at the par 4 eighteenth. De Forest delighted his admirers by greatly bettering his showing in last year's similar encounter, when Havers vanquished him by 4 and 3.

In the second singles match Lister Hartley had the difficult task of tackling Percy Alliss, fresh from accomplishing a record aggregate in the Penfold-Porthcawl professional tournament. Hartley played shot for shot against his more experienced rival, but Alliss saw his putts disappear into the hole, while Hartley's frequently lipped the cup. The professional's score of 67 gave him a 2 and 1 victory, Hartley approximating 71.

Rex Hartley, with a four-hole lead at the eighth appeared set for victory against young A. J. Lacey, who recently won the French and Belgian open championships. But the professional put on a determined spurt to snatch a win by two holes.

Torrance also held an early lead only to lose on the last green to another of Britain's most promising professionals, A. H. Padgham.

The Hartley brothers, strongest amateur foursome combination in Britain, achieved a notable performance in halving the leading match in the afternoon with Havers and Alliss. The amateurs had the better score of 72 against 73 by the professionals. Another Walker Cup pair, Torrance and de Forest, lost to Padgham and Lacey after a good fight.

The only two amateurs to win their singles matches were H. G. Bentley, young Lancashire player for whom 1932 has proved a highly successful season, and W. L. Hope, a former international. Hope was also on a winning side in the foursomes. There are many followers of golf who consider that neither of these players should have been omitted from the team to visit America. The scores were:

SINGLES

Amateurs		Professionals	
de Forest (halved)	½	A. G. Havers	½
W. L. Hartley	0	W. Alliss (2 and 1)	1
R. W. Hartley	0	A. J. Lacey (2 up)	1
T. A. Torrance	0	A. Padgham (1 up)	1
H. Bentley (4 and 3)	1	W. H. Davies	0
S. Lunt	0	Seymour (2 and 1)	1
A. S. Newey	0	East'or'k (3 and 6)	1
W. L. Hope (1 up)	1	E. W. H. Kenyon	0
Bradshaw (halved)	½	White'mbe (halved)	½
H. C. C. Tippet	0	A. Perry (6 and 5)	1
C. Gray (halved)	½	Hodson (halved)	½
R. Straker	0	T. Barber (1 up)	1
Total	3½	Total	8½

FOURSOMES

Hartley and Hartley (halved)	½	Havers and Alliss	½
Torrance and de Forest	0	Lacey and Padgham (3 and 1)	1
Bentley and Bradshaw	0	Davies and Seymour (4 and 2)	1
Lunt and Newey (halved)	½	Easterbrook and Kenyon	½
Hope and Tippett (2 and 1)	1	Whitcombe and Perry	0
Gray and Straker	0	Hodson and Barber (3 and 2)	1
Total	2	Total	4

A. W. DAKE DEFEATS ALEKHINE AT CHESS

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 29 (AP)—Arthur W. Dake of Portland, Ore., defeated Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine yesterday in the semifinal round of the international chess masters tournament, moving into third place. Dr. Alekhine is still 1½ points ahead of the field. The summary of the games:

First Board—Fink defeated Steiner.
Second Board—Reinfeld defeated Factor.
Third Board—Kashdan defeated Reshefsky.
Fourth Board—Dake defeated Alekhine.
Fifth Board—Fine vs. Araiza, draw.
Sixth Board—Bernstein defeated Borochow.

NEW RECORD FOR MISS BRIDGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Aug. 29—Establishing a new meet record of 2m. 52 1-5s., Alice Bridges of Whitinsville won the women's New England A. A. U. 200-yard freestyle swimming championship title in a meet at Montello, Saturday. Dorothy McSheery, also of Whitinsville, was second and Lillian Davis of the Boston S. A., third.

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LIQUOR MENACE MADE APPARENT BY ROOSEVELT

Intemperance, He Says, Linked to Crime and All Social Evils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 19—Temperance as a "cardinal virtue" must be guaranteed, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic nominee for the Presidency, told more than 100,000 persons here Saturday. Linked indissolubly to crime and all social evils, intemperance must be given no place, he continued, in our mechanized civilization no matter what method of dealing with the liquor issue may be adopted.

Unequivocably espousing repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in avowed contrast to what he called the Delphic evasions and straddlings of the Republican leaders, he indorsed state regulation of the liquor traffic subject to federal control limited to "that which is necessary to protect the states in the exercise of their legitimate powers."

The methods adopted since the World War with the purpose of achieving temperance by prohibition have been accompanied, according to him, "in most parts of the country by complete and tragic failure.

This speech was the second on Governor Roosevelt's campaign roster, and elicited a remarkable demonstration credited largely to the efforts of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, who arranged the rally.

Compares Curtis's Stand

The alleged contradictory positions of Vice-President Curtis and President Hoover on the dry issue received the force of the Governor's blasts.

"The present Republican leadership," he asserted, stands convicted of trying to evade and confuse the issue. The honest dry will honor more the honest wet than the shifty dry, and the antiprohibitionist prefers the four-square dry to the uncertain wet. All will join in condemning a fearful and timid practice of evasion."

He confronted the assertion made by President Hoover in his speech of acceptance charging the Democratic Party with pledging its members to "destroy every vestige of constitutional and effective federal control of the (liquor) traffic" and labeled the charge deliberate misrepresentation.

A reading of the Democratic platform, he said, will yield the facts that the party far from freeing liquor traffic from restraint and regulation, imposes a definite system of control, which unequivocally opposes the return of the saloon and demands federal regulation of liquor to protect the dry states.

In contrast to the Republican stand toward prohibition—a stand which he said befuddled leaders in the G. O. P. itself, and sounded wet to the drys and dry to the wets—the Democrats at their convention early and squarely met the issue. He said of the Democratic Convention:

No Doubt of Meaning

"It adopted by ovewhelming vote a plank so plain and clear and honest that no one could doubt its meaning."

Declaring that temperance has not come with prohibition but rather a train of social and political evils, he said the extension of intemperance had ensued because the American people had depended too much on the power of Government. Instead, the dependence should be placed, he said, on the authority of the home, of the school and of the churches.

Referring to the stand of Vice-President Curtis for the maintenance of the Eighteenth Amendment, Governor Roosevelt described an incident in the 1930 New York gubernatorial contest which, according to him, brought forth a straddle similar to the one he alleges in regard to the present G. O. P. presidential ticket.

"The Republican Party," he said, "had one foot — its candidate for Governor—on the wet horse and the other foot—its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor—on the dry horse."

The horses insisting on going in opposite directions brought the riders to the ground, he said, and declared the circus stunt is being attempted by the Republican leaders.

New England Ready For Eclipse of Sun

(Continued from Page 1)

the times of primitive man, so they are now. The Eastern section of the United States is in an especially favored position at present. On Jan. 24, 1925, there was a total eclipse visible from New York to Duluth. The eclipse was seen by uncounted millions. Also in 1937 our part of the world will be favored with a total eclipse, but the track does not cross New England.

The great majority of mankind have lived their lives without seeing a total eclipse of the sun. Very often the track of the eclipse is confined to oceans, polar wastes or other inaccessible uninhabited regions. Only the astronomers seek them out, traveling thousands of miles to set up observing stations with elaborate instruments.

We may well ask what there is about eclipses that makes them interesting enough for busy natural scientists to devote months of their time, to get five minutes of observation. The fact is that the few hours total that astronomers have had in the last hundred years has yielded a rich return of knowledge. The tremendous flames that frequently shoot up from the sun's surface, called prominences, were first seen during an eclipse in 1842. We have learned much of the sun's constitution, of the moon's motion and of new and valuable uses of astronomical instruments. And only recently, in 1919, a total eclipse enabled British observers to verify Einstein's remarkable discovery that the light from a distant star is bent from its path in passing close to a heavy body like the sun, so that to us on the earth it appears in a slightly different place in the sky during the eclipse.

Shadow of Moon

All of these discoveries are made possible by the simple fact that the moon gets exactly between a point on the earth and the sun, cutting off the latter's light, which is the same thing as saying that the moon casts a shadow, like any opaque body exposed to sunlight, and that this shadow during the eclipse falls on the earth. You can very easily make a model for yourself with an ordinary globe of the earth, a small ball the size of a bearing to represent the moon and a light, which must be much bigger than the ball, to represent the sun. An automobile headlight, covered with tissue paper, or even a pocket flashlight with a large head, will do very well. Such a model, although not at all to scale, will give a clear picture of what takes place in a solar eclipse. If you suspend the ball between the light and the globe, so that its shadow falls on the latter, you will have the conditions of a sola eclipse.

Now hold the ball only an inch or two from the globe. You will notice that its shadow consists of a black disk almost as big as the ball itself, and a gray fringe or half-shadow. This latter is the region where only part of the light from the source can reach the globe. As you move the ball away from the globe toward the light the black central shadow will get smaller, until you come to a point where further motion in the same direction makes the dark center of the shadow disappear altogether. There will remain a large half-shadow, darker at the center and lighter near its edges. This is because the light (the sun) being bigger than the ball (the moon), the black central shadow is a cone.

When you hold the ball so that this shadow is as small as possible, the apex of this cone is on the surface of the globe (the earth). When the moon is nearer to the earth than this point there is a total eclipse of the sun for an observer in the central part of the shadow. When the moon is farther from the earth than this point it is not big enough to cover the whole of the sun.

An observer in the central part of the shadow will see only the central part of the sun's disk obscured. There will remain a bright ring of light. Such an eclipse is called annular. Under these conditions no part of the shadow is black, as no point on the earth is completely screened from the sun's rays.

The eclipse of Aug. 31, being total, corresponds to the case where the ball is close enough to the globe to cast a small black shadow, surrounded by a half shadow. For an observer in the black shadow the eclipse is total; for one in the half-shadow the eclipse is partial. This latter region is enormously larger than that for which the eclipse is total. But an eclipse can change from total to annual, or vice versa, at different points on its track, since the distances of the sun and moon from the earth are constantly changing.

Notice Small Nick

We could go much farther with our model by animating it, setting the earth in motion around the sun and the moon around the earth. We should have to be careful to tip the moon's path a little so as to be in a different plane from the earth's path around the sun; otherwise we should get the startling result that an eclipse of the sun takes place every month, which is far from the truth. But our model has served us enough to give us an idea of the situation during an eclipse, and we had best, perhaps, turn our attention to the phenomenon itself.

About 3:20, daylight time, a few minutes one way or the other, depending on where we are, we notice a small nick in the western edge of the sun's disk, our first indication that the moon is on the job. From now on the sun loses more and more of its visible surface until an hour later it is only a thin crescent. At this point if we look at a white surface we can see what are called the shadow bands, which are caused by waves in our own atmosphere. They are visible at this time because the sun now resembles a long thin source of light.

Up to now we have seen a partial eclipse; we have been in the half-shadow that we observed with our model. Soon, around 4:30, daylight time, the black central shadow will sweep over us, and the eclipse will be total! We can actually see this shadow approach from the northwest, especially if we are on a hill.

In the meantime the crescent of the sun has become extremely thin. Just before disappearing it breaks up into brilliant beads of light, for the surface of the moon is very mountainous and rough and lets pass only a part of the sun's rays. The sun's disk is now completely covered, but not all of the sun has vanished, for its rare outer atmosphere, the corona, too faint to be seen when there is sunlight, is now in the center of the stage, forming a beautiful greenish ring around the black moon, with streamers that sometimes extend several times the sun's diameter.

With the coming of totality we have discarded our dark glasses, and substituted field glasses or a small telescope, if we have them. With this optical aid, which we must be careful to focus accurately on a distant object well in advance, we can see the red flames or prominences around the edge.

Such are the main features to be observed around the eclipsed sun. Although we have only a short time to see them, not much more than 1½ minutes, even if we are located near the center of the eclipse track, we should take time to glance at the surrounding skies and enjoy the novel sight of stars shining brightly in the middle of the afternoon. The most conspicuous object near the sun is the planet Jupiter, a little to the right. Farther to the right is the familiar sickle of the constellation Leo, with the bright star Regulus at the lower end of its handle. Still further to the right is the planet Mercury, which, although bright, is never seen by most people, especially city dwellers, as it is the nearest planet to the sun and never gets far enough away to be seen against a perfectly black sky. If our western horizon is unobstructed and clear, we may see two more members of the solar system—Venus and Mars.

Neptune on Scene

It is interesting to note also that Neptune, the planet farthest from the sun except the recently discovered Pluto, will be on the scene, very close to the sun, and just north of it. It is much too faint to be seen by the unaided eye, but is visible in a small telescope as a greenish star-like object.

It may be worth while also to glance carefully about the region of the sun in the hope of seeing some unknown comet too close to the sun to be visible, even in large telescopes, except during the eclipse. Twice during total eclipses such a comet was seen by many observers, never to be seen again, at least not identified as the same object. Our chance, however, of seeing an unpredicted comet is quite small, much less than it would have been 40 years ago, due to the enormous progress in astronomical instruments and organization.

We now turn back to the sun itself and focus our attention as well as our instruments, if we have them, on the western (lower right) edge. Here sunlight returns, first in scattered beads, just as it left us, then as a thin crescent. What we watched before now repeats itself in reverse order. The northwest edge of the moon's shadow rushes past us on its way to the sea, and the total eclipse of Aug. 31, 1932, is only a memory. For most of us the greatest value of the eclipse lies in its enrichment of our experiences by the addition of a great cosmic drama. We may paraphrase what Aristotle said of the Greek drama by saying that it is a purging by fire.

'Now, Then, Step Lively, M'Lads'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Keystone-Underwood

GIVING THE YOUNGSTERS A LIFT

These British Boys of the Naval Cadet Corps on Their Holidays Have Jolly Time With Crude Means of Transportation.

Little tow-head, feet first, is attending strictly to the business of getting wherever it is he is going, but the other finds something of interest at Waterloo Station to distract his gaze. There is a third cadet in the picture as can be told by the upraised hand.

Citizens Critical Of Civic Spending

(Continued from Page 1)

movement at this time. There is a need, he said, for coördination of these various efforts to achieve economy. He suggested a possible division of work, whereby organizations similar to the taxpayers' associations should cope with the problem locally, state associations among the states and organizations like the National Economy League and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States nationally.

What One Town Did

The example of Rockland, Mass., was cited by Mr. Bowdoin as an illustration of the beneficial results possible through an economic vigilant committee, in this case a committee on taxation.

Despite drastic increases in municipal expenditures since 1912 and the removal of two large industrial enterprises, Rockland organized as suggested and as a result effected a drop of more than $4 in its 1932 tax rate and a saving of $32,000 in the budgetary appropriations. These reductions are regarded as significant of what a determination to effect economy can accomplish, for most factors, especially that of welfare relief, pointed to radical increases of expenditures.

Following the formation of the committee of taxation, the citizens held a pre-meeting at which résumés of all expenditures and the appropriation estimates of the committee were heard. In nearly every case the committee had coöperated with the departments to lower the original departmental estimates. The citizens inspired to economy went the committee several better and loped off still more dollars from the estimates.

A typical instance was that of the shrinkage process applied to the school department appropriation. In the initial estimate $128,000 was submitted; the committee scaled the department's estimate to $119,000 following which the town meeting adopted the final estimate of $110,000.

STEEL COMPANY DESCRIBES HOW IT SPREAD JOBS

Early Recognized Statement Says Value of Keeping All Busy

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NEW YORK, Aug. 29—In response to requests from many parts of the country, Mr. Myron O. Taylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, in an interview on unemployment, spoke of the success that has met the campaign of America's largest industrial unit, in distributing work among its 220,000 employees.

This program has succeeded in the present emergency, in the opinion of Mr. Taylor, because it is the most equitable plan that can be devised which apportions the work available that all may have some occupation, in such a fair way that it is bound to be acceptable to all.

"The most eloquent sermon ever delivered," said Mr. Taylod, "might be written about the unselfish and cooperative spirit shown by employees in their willingness to split up the available work among themselves and to share their loaf with one another."

While distributing the available work among its employees has been difficult to accomplish among its mill workers, the problem was even more complex, Mr. Taylor said, in its application to the executive and salaried forces.

The operating and technical personnel, too, have to be kept together in order properly to solve fluctuating requirements and are vital to the restoration of operations to a normal scale. This staff is irreplaceable within any reasonable time, he explained, and the situation in these groups has been treated in other ways to bring them into harmony as nearly as may be possible with the other classes of employees.

When the program of dividing up the work was placed before the directors of the corporation, they agreed that it should be done, although it was calculated that the cost might be high. At the last meeting of the board, Mr. Taylor presented statistics indicating that, in its financial result, the plan of rotation of labor had not been uneconomical.

UTILITIES HEARING DATE SET

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—The Federal Trade Commission will begin its autumn hearings in the investigation of power and gas utilities Tuesday, Sept. 13, when introduction of testimony concerning the Associated Gas & Electric Company subsidiaries will be resumed.

Youth Organize To Insert 'Pep' Into Civic Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEREY, Calif.—An organization of young people, to be known as T. N. T.—"Teen 'N' Twenty"—with the announced purpose of putting more "pep" and enthusiasm in civic affairs was formed here recently. The local unit has 25 members and similar groups are being formed in the neighboring cities.

In outlining the aims of the movement, John Sandholdt, son of the mayor of Monterey, who originated the idea, declared that young people want an opportunity to work for the progress of their communities.

Going beyond the scope of the junior chamber of commerce, the members are functioning as a junior community chest. One of the chief purposes of T. N. T. is to encourage direct donations to welfare organizations. Members become contributors to the community chest upon joining, as all dues are turned over to the chest.

They also are searching for new outlets for local products, and are working to improve business and living conditions.

Membership is restricted to young men and women in their teens and twenties.

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Mrs. Celeste M. Abel, Rockville Center, N. Y.
Mae G. Rockwell, West Hartford, Conn.
Platt S. Conde, Waterford, N. Y.
Edgar J. Percy, Scotia, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth Percy, Scotia, N. Y.
Nettie E. Perry, Batavia, N. Y.
C. O. Stetson, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Waldron, Batavia, N. Y.
Mrs. Vinnie A. Hurst, Eastlake, Fla.
Mrs. Mayme Leer, Columbus, Ohio.
L. S. Dayton, Yonkers, N. Y.
Irene R. Dayton, Yonkers, N. Y.
Margheret A. Phillips, Elizabeth, N. J.
Harry A. Hamilton, Kenmore, N. Y.
Mrs. Pauline A. Hamilton, Kenmore, N. Y.
Muriel Hamilton, Kenmore, N. Y.
Harry A. Hamilton Jr., Kenmore, N. Y.
Richard A. Hamilton, Kenmore, N. Y.
Jane Hall Meier, New York, N. Y.
Eugene O. Meier, New York, N. Y.
Miss Clara Hampton Thomas, New York, N. Y.
Miss Mary Josephine Thomas, New York, N. Y.
Isaac B. Fessenden, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mrs. Alena E. Hawley, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. A. Ryder Ball, Hibbing, Minn.
Albert Ball, Hibbing, Minn.
Mrs. Florence N. Pingree, Rochester, N. Y.
Rodney C. Cochran, Winchendon, Mass.
E. H. Ewell, Detroit, Mich.
Marjorie H. Ewell, Detroit, Mich.
Thomas Murray, Quincy, Mass.
John Goldie, Quincy, Mass.
Frank Littlee, Lyndhurst, N. J.
Mrs. Dora E. Horton, Cleveland, Ohio.
S. J. Horton, Cleveland, Ohio.
H. A. Belt, Kansas City, Mo.
Ernest E. Delaplaine, Dallas, Texas.
Mrs. Miriam J. Lavis, Miami, Fla.
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NEW CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HYMNAL SHOWS DISCRIMINATING CHOICE

All Available Worthy Selections From Predecessor Conserved, and Admirable New Material Added: Foundation Has Been Laid for Lyrical Expression of Christian Science Beliefs and Aspirations

Review and Comment by LEO RICH LEWIS, LITT. D.,
Fletcher Professor of Music at Tufts College, Massachusetts.

THE musical reformer, the advocate of formal or informal effort toward betterment in the public's musical taste, is not interested in what "the million" are singing this week. He knows that the songs of the moment are produced and marketed like baubles, to catch pennies. He knows that publishers expect these songs to be short-lived, and already have in readiness relays of similar products to issue during the next several months. He knows that the tunes of the day are always below the average level of public taste, because, if they were up to that level, there could be no immediate sales in quantity. Hence, for the musical watchful waiter, current songs are representative of nothing except the publishers' guess as to what will "make a hit;" and the infrequency of sweeping success indicates that such guesses are rarely accurate.

On the other hand, a collection of vocal music which will presently be in use by a million persons, and will be a staple in the musical life of hundreds of groups for a decade or more—such a collection claims notice of the hopeful watcher, no matter under what auspices it appears. Such a collection is bound to be a significant element in the advance, halt or retreat of average or composite taste among its many users, and is likely, through them, to have more or less influence on the taste of several times as many more. And, of course, only a bred-in-the-bone art-snob can be indifferent to the musical fate, so to speak, of any million persons anywhere.

♪ ♪ ♪

No devotee of an art can avoid being a propagandist. The mildest expression of an opinion is advocacy or condemnation of something or other. He who is observed to stand five minutes before one picture and to walk by another may be propagandizing, though that be furthest from his intentions; for his observer may be influenced in favor of the picture that occupied attention for five minutes.

An educator in art is professionally a propagandist. He may be thoroughly open-minded and eclectic, but, because his function is to indicate the bad and motivate the good, he is necessarily arguing toward what strikes him as the best. Any new product which is certain to have far-reaching influence in his field can be much more interesting to him than a performance of the latest work of a celebrated contemporary, which, by all the laws of probability, will have no effect whatever on music's future and certainly has no vital or enduring interest for more than 2 or 3 per cent of the audience.

The willy-nilly propagandist who writes these lines has spent a few minutes each on the examination of scores of hymnals, as they from time to time have appeared during the last 40 years. He has greeted many of them with varying degrees of joy, and has mentally relegated others to the ash-heap. He has spent much more time, for professional reasons, on hymnals long since out of print, as the evolution of taste in church music has been one of the "lines" which he was expected to know something about.

♪ ♪ ♪

It was chance that brought my first opportunity to glance between the covers of the new Christian Science Hymnal. As the book is arranged alphabetically by first lines, I presently came across settings of Mrs. Eddy's

64

ELGIN 11.10.11.10.
GEORGE DYSON V. H.

1. From sense to Soul my path - way
2. I reach Mind's o - pen door, and
3. The way leads up - ward and its
lies be - fore me, From mist and shad - ow
at its por - tal I know that where I
goal draws near - er, Thought soars en - rap - tured,
in - to Truth's clear day;
stand is ho - ly ground;
fet - ter - less and free;
The dawn of all things real is
I feel the calm and joy of
The vi - sion in - fi - nite to
break - ing o'er me, My heart is sing - ing:
things im - mor - tal, The love - li - ness of
me grows clear - er, I touch the frin - ges
I have found the way.
Love is all a - round.
of e - ter - ni - ty.

Music by permission of GEORGE DYSON
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poems, "Blest Christmas Morn" and "Brood o'er us with Thy shelt'ring wing," the former with six alternative settings, the latter with three, I had probably not looked at the last previous Christian Science Hymnal for 20 years, but it lay classified in its respective nook of memory, and I certainly could recall nothing like what was now under my eye. On looking up that book, which was published in 1910, I found that it seemed to belong in the nook where memory placed it, and I proceeded, with ever-increasing interest, not to say astonishment, in an examination of the new collection, which will presently be known throughout its world as the "official" compendium of music for Christian Science Churches. And it may rightly be called a compendium of music, since Christian Scientists, perhaps more than any other religious group, lay stress on congregational singing. Anthems, chants, antiphons, litanies, these have no part in the service. Solos are heard, but the congregation is the chief singer everywhere. And, as attention is given to intensive cultivation of congregational singing, the prospective influence of this new book is incalculable, literally as well as figuratively. Hence, referring again to the substance of our opening paragraphs, it merits the consideration of anyone interested in the progress of musical taste.

For the experienced and expectant observer, the important feature of any denomination's hymnal is not its

70

MORNINGTON S.M.
GARRET WELLESLEY E. C. A.

1. God giv - eth light to all Who . .
2. Plain shall His guid - ance be, If. . . .
3. God is thy light and health; No . . .
ask with prayer sin - cere; He doth not fail to
thou but seek the right; Clear - ly thy path - way
death nor dark - ness there; Turn but to Him, ac -
hear that call; His Truth is . . ev - er near.
thou shalt see, A line of . . pur - est light.
cept His wealth, And all His glo - ry share.

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absolute excellence, but its relative superiority to earlier issues. Such an observer naturally asks: Have the compilers shown zeal for betterment, or have they purveyed primarily what would attract their constituency? In cases where, as with the Episcopalians, the complete text is official, various musical compilations embody the ideas and ideals of the editors, and each has a character determined not only by what is included, but also by what is omitted. Some evangelical and some liberal denominations sponsor hymnals which may be called official; but even in those denominations hymnals by individualistic editors like Robinson, Bedell, Abbott and Foote find favor. And here and there a publishing firm, by the sheer merit of its issues, worthily bears the unofficial title of "musical purveyor to the such-and-such denomination."

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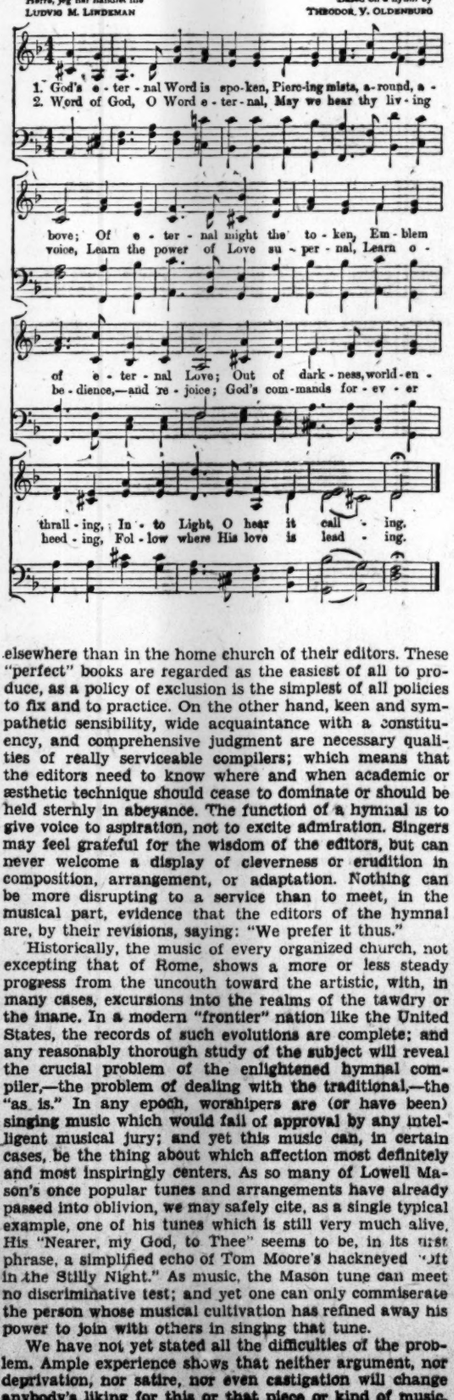
Occasionally a "perfect" hymnal appears—an impeccable collection containing, in words and music, only that which is acceptable to strenuous purists. Such books rarely reach a second edition, and are almost never used

84

REPENTANCE 87.87.88.
Herre, jeg har handlet ille
LUDVIG M. LINDEMAN
Based on a hymn by
THEODOR V. OLDENBURG


1. God's e - ter - nal Word is spo-ken, Pierc-ing mists, a-round, a -
2. Word of God, O Word e - ter - nal, May we hear thy liv - ing
bove; Of e - ter - nal might the to - ken, Em - blem
voice, Learn the power of Love su - per - nal, Learn o -
of e - ter - nal Love; Out of dark - ness, world - en -
be - dience,—and re - joice; God's com - mands for - ev - er
thrall - ing, In - to Light, O hear it call - ing.
heed - ing, Fol - low where His love is lead - ing.

elsewhere than in the home church of their editors. These "perfect" books are regarded as the easiest of all to produce, as a policy of exclusion is the simplest of all policies to fix and to practice. On the other hand, keen and sympathetic sensibility, wide acquaintance with a constituency, and comprehensive judgment are necessary qualities of really serviceable compilers; which means that the editors need to know where and when academic or æsthetic technique should cease to dominate or should be held sternly in abeyance. The function of a hymnal is to give voice to aspiration, not to excite admiration. Singers may feel grateful for the wisdom of the editors, but can never welcome a display of cleverness or erudition in composition, arrangement, or adaptation. Nothing can be more disrupting to a service than to meet, in the musical part, evidence that the editors of the hymnal are, by their revisions, saying: "We prefer it thus."

Historically, the music of every organized church, not excepting that of Rome, shows a more or less steady progress from the uncouth toward the artistic, with, in many cases, excursions into the realms of the tawdry or the inane. In a modern "frontier" nation like the United States, the records of such evolutions are complete; and any reasonably thorough study of the subject will reveal the crucial problem of the enlightened hymnal compiler,—the problem of dealing with the traditional,—the "as is." In any epoch, worshipers are (or have been) singing music which would fail of approval by any intelligent musical jury; and yet this music can, in certain cases, be the thing about which affection most definitely and most inspiringly centers. As so many of Lowell Mason's once popular tunes and arrangements have already passed into oblivion, we may safely cite, as a single typical example, one of his tunes which is still very much alive, His "Nearer, my God, to Thee" seems to be, in its first phrase, a simplified echo of Tom Moore's hackneyed "Oft in the Stilly Night." As music, the Mason tune can meet no discriminative test; and yet one can only commiserate the person whose musical cultivation has refined away his power to join with others in singing that tune.

We have not yet stated all the difficulties of the problem. Ample experience shows that neither argument, nor deprivation, nor satire, nor even castigation will change anybody's liking for this or that piece or kind of music. What one likes, one likes. The case for progress and reform is, however, not so hopeless as it might seem, if there is a possibility of bringing within reach something superior or truer. Most people like the music they like because they have heard it before. If they had been hearing something different, either better or worse, they would now be liking that. If, in the future, they readily find opportunity to hear something different, they may come to like it. But the "either better or worse" never applies to the future. Only the better effects rejection of the worse. Public taste may waver, or wabble, or sag, or transfer itself to interest in something "different." On the other hand, the progress of individual taste, in a fine art, is never from bad to worse, but always toward the better. Thus one finally attains the enjoyment of the, for him, respective best.

We have perhaps now marshaled, by statement and by implication, a sufficiency of reasons why the new Christian Science Hymnal excited special interest. It remains to record some impressions gained from an examination of the book.

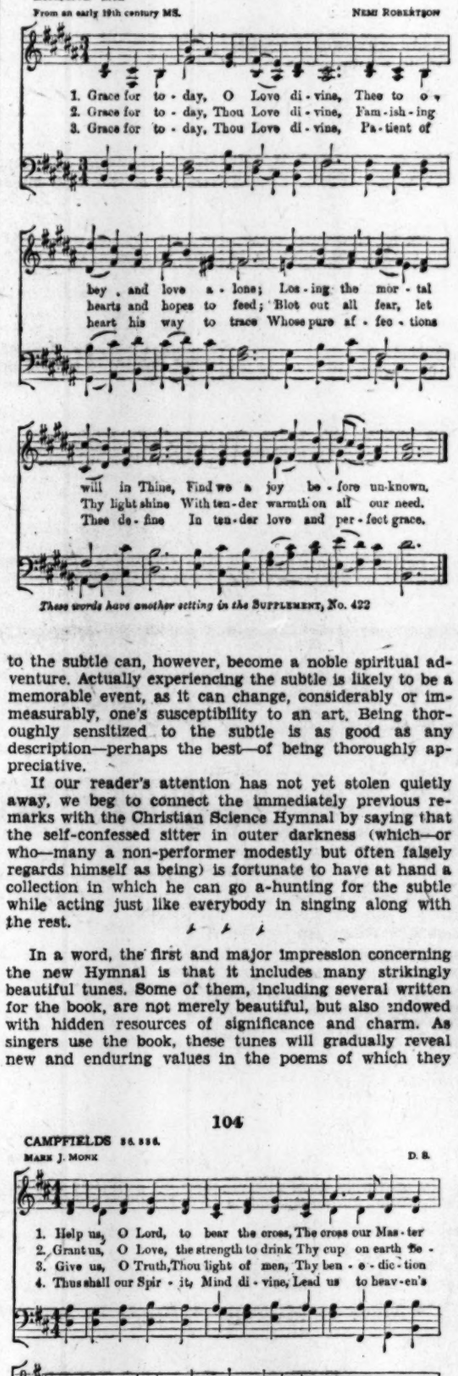
♪ ♪ ♪

Commentators, critics and enthusiasts often speak of the "subtle charm" or "deeper meaning" of this or that piece of music. Such more or less hazy or baffling statements are quite in order because, after one has analyzed to the limit a piece of significant music, there will remain something characteristic which no analysis can reach, or embody, or perhaps even isolate. That intangible and elusive something might be called the inherent substance,—the reality of the thing. As a matter of fact, the intangible or elusive is the most really real feature of any work of art; for, if anybody removes it (by ill-considered performance of a piece of music, for instance, or by smashing an inspired bit of sculpture) every real lover of the piece of tone or marble finds joy in re-imagining what isn't there, rather than in vituperating the spoiler.

It goes without saying that hunting the subtle can become, like cross-word-puzzling, merely an indoor sport that has no relation to religion or art. Exposing oneself

91

BIRLING L.M.
From an early 19th century MS. NEMI ROBERTSON


1. Grace for to - day, O Love di - vine, Thee to o -
2. Grace for to - day, Thou Love di - vine, Fam - ish - ing
3. Grace for to - day, Thou Love di - vine, Pa - tient of
bey, and love a - lone; Los - ing the mor - tal
hearts and hopes to feed; Blot out all fear, let
heart his way to trace Whose pure af - fec - tions
will in Thine, Find we a joy be - fore un-known.
Thy light shine With ten - der warmth on all our need.
Thee de - fine In ten - der love and per - fect grace.

These words have another setting in the SUPPLEMENT, No. 422

to the subtle can, however, become a noble spiritual adventure. Actually experiencing the subtle is likely to be a memorable event, as it can change, considerably or immeasurably, one's susceptibility to an art. Being thoroughly sensitized to the subtle is as good as any description—perhaps the best—of being thoroughly appreciative.

If our reader's attention has not yet stolen quietly away, we beg to connect the immediately previous remarks with the Christian Science Hymnal by saying that the self-confessed sitter in outer darkness (which—or who—many a non-performer modestly but often falsely regards himself as being) is fortunate to have at hand a collection in which he can go a-hunting for the subtle while acting just like everybody in singing along with the rest.

♪ ♪ ♪

In a word, the first and major impression concerning the new Hymnal is that it includes many strikingly beautiful tunes. Some of them, including several written for the book, are not merely beautiful, but also endowed with hidden resources of significance and charm. As singers use the book, these tunes will gradually reveal new and enduring values in the poems of which they

104

CAMPFIELDS 86.886.
MARK J. MONK D. S.

1. Help us, O Lord, to bear the cross, The cross our Mas - ter
2. Grant us, O Love, the strength to drink Thy cup on earth fo -
3. Give us, O Truth, Thou light of men, Thy ben - e - dic - tion
4. Thus shall our Spir - it, Mind di - vine, Lead us to heav - en's
bore; To brave the sens - es' an - gry shock, Our
low, The in - spi - ra - tion that it brings, The
rare, That cour - age may sus - tain our way Out
bowers: The cross laid down; the vic - tory won O'er
faith se - cure up - on the rock Of Christ, for - ev - er - more.
hope se - rene that from it springs To light - en ev - ery woe.
of the dark - ness in - to day, Thy day, ce - les - tial, fair.
sense and self; re - vealed the Son; The crown for - ev - er ours.

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are the settings. Thus can finally emerge, from among the several alternates presented, the best, the truest, the completest embodiments of the characteristic hymns of Christian Science. Enough has been done by the editors of the new Hymnal to point the way, and perhaps to travel far on the road. If the result is the attainment of a few perfect unions of tune and poem, hymnody will be richer, quite apart from denominational considerations. In the long run such unions (like "Holy, holy, holy" of Dykes and Newman) win their way into realms which are theologically antipodal.

And, now, if anybody wants to look up the special leaven of the collection, the part of it that astonished this willy-nilly propagandist who has been hardily relying on the reader's patience, let the product of the following be scanned: Hugh P. Allen, Arthur H. Brown, Percy C. Buck, H. Walford Davies, George Dyson, Andrew Freeman, E. Norman Greenwood, Basil Harwood, Arthur C. Heberden, G. O'Connor-Morris, Horatio W. Parker, Walter Parratt, C. Hubert H. Parry, G. Thalben-Ball, Percy Whitlock, R. Vaughan Williams, Walter E. Young. And, lest anyone suspect that the subtle or recondite has too extensive representation in the new Hymnal, we append the statement that we have just mentioned only 17 of the 276 units included in the Index of Composers and Sources. Incidentally, each tune by any of these composers has probably one or more alternates.

Where such moderation has been practiced and such admirable new material presented, it is safe to assume that all the available worthy material from the 1910 book has been conserved. In addition, one finds in the new collection, in ample supply: German chorales, including 16 harmonized or written by John Sebastian Bach; tunes of the Barnby-Dykes-Smart-Sullivan type; pieces by Tye, Gibbons, Purcell and their contemporaries; choice numbers from old and internationally famous hymnals; traditional melodies of Armenian, Czechoslovakian, Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Hebrew, Irish, Norwegian, Scotch, Swedish, Swiss or Welsh origin, perhaps 50 in all. But, subtracting all these, there still remains the body of miscellaneous "staple" tunes more than adequately meeting the needs of those who seek the familiar or the "accepted."

It is clear that the makers of this book have delved widely and discriminatingly. One senses no effort to collect a great mass of new material. Among the many culled tunes, easily distinguished by copyright acknowledgments on the respective pages, one finds nothing insignificant. Nor are they all of one or two kinds. A few may show musical ineptitudes; but even these have character. Again, some show features which Americans would regard as questionable, while Englishmen, Germans, Danes or Swedes might most gladly welcome precisely these same features. Thus, in the long run, this book can foster international or interracial appreciation. Every user of it will be reminded, as familiarity with selected material increases, that music, though a universal language, is not (shall we coin a word?) Esperantable, but is, on the contrary, uncontrollably and ineradicably idiomatic.

♪ ♪ ♪

We have been speaking thus far of Construction and Selection. We must not fail to speak of Reconstruction. In this domain the editors have shirked no responsibility, but have dared to make changes, in certain cases, in text and music which most Christian Scientists doubtless know by heart. And we may hazard the guess that they found, in such revisions, their most taxing problems. They apparently restricted themselves to eradicating what would sooner or later have been universally recognized as unfit. In putting the revised version to use, congregations will be getting experience in deciding whether they prefer what is to what was. And, by the way (if the educator may for a moment ascend his academic throne), the making of such decisions, after well considered tests, concerning anybody's treatment of our familiar music, is one of the best elementary ways to develop musical judgment and appreciation.

♪ ♪ ♪

Viewing, then, the new Hymnal with reference to contributions by Christian Scientists, in words and in music, the old saying about the amount of water that

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ARMENIAN HYMN 77.743.
From the Armenian Liturgy
Translated by LEON TOURIAN
To be sung in unison Adapted

1. Ho - li - ness be - comes Thy house, 'Tis Thou who dost
2. Send Thou forth Thy power and love, In beau - ty of
3. O su - preme and per - fect One, O Lord, praise to
dwell in light; Thou be - girt with maj - es - ty, Gird
ho - li - ness; We would here com-mune with Thee, E -
Thee is due; Clothe us in the grace of . . love, Main -
us with Truth, And with Thy great might.
ter - nal God, Be . . Thou near to . . bless.
tain Thy church To . . Thy serv - ice . . true.

has flowed under bridges since the year so-and-so, comes inevitably to mind. The recent and new material is very widely varied. Some poems embody the characteristic and even militant thought of the movement; but far more are pure religious lyrics, heartfelt in utterance, winning in thought, in purpose, and in form.

Thus have Christian Scientists laid a substantial foundation for worthy lyrical expression of their beliefs and aspirations. In 1932 they have achieved what in 1910 could have been recognized as only a hope.

They now have a nucleus of song to which many, in word and tone, have contributed. What the editors of the new Hymnal have discovered and put in order is no longer a heterogeneous assemblage; it is the beginning of a structure. The corner-stone will doubtless be one of the seven poems of Mrs. Eddy with one of the many new alternative tunes in the revised Hymnal. These, both the poems and their settings, are so rich in verbal and tonal thought and so varied in content that at least a decade must probably elapse before the corner-stone—the ideal union of poem and music—will reveal itself. The many building-units contained in the new book, when grouped with the corner-stone, promise a final

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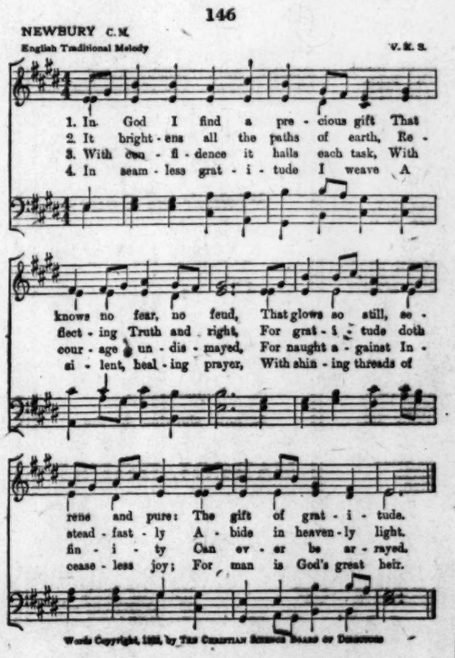
NEWBURY C.M.
English Traditional Melody V. H. S.


1. In God I find a pre - cious gift That
2. It bright - ens all the paths of earth, Re -
3. With con - fi - dence it hails each task, With
4. In seam - less grat - i - tude I weave A
knows no fear, no feud, That glows so still, se -
flect - ing Truth and right, For grat - i - tude doth
cour - age un - dis - mayed, For naught a - gainst In -
si - lent, heal - ing prayer, With shin - ing threads of
rene and pure: The gift of grat - i - tude.
stead - fast - ly A - bide in heaven - ly light.
fin - i - ty Can ev - er be ar - rayed.
cease - less joy; For man is God's great heir.

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imposing structure. The 1910 collection gave no basis for counsel to its users. The 1932 Hymnal prompts the advice: rejoice greatly,—also patiently. It is certain that the appearance of this collection will both stimulate and clarify inspiration. A beginning has been made. Materials suitable for further construction will surely accrue.

♪ ♪ ♪

Our topics have been Construction, Selection, Reconstruction. At least two other features deserve mention.

The book gives tangible evidence of wise experimentation: it has a Supplement. In the body of the Hymnal the editors appear to have shown clearly what they regard as a desirable compendium. This main section strikes a consistent balance between conservatism and progressiveness. It manifests a composite personality. The Supplement provides material of local rather than international interest, several alternates of the simpler

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BELMONT C.M.
Gardiner's Sacred Melodies, 1812
Reharmonized by G. THALBEN-BALL WILLIAM H. HAVERGAL

1. O for a faith that will not shrink, Though
2. A faith that shines more bright and clear When
3. O, give us such a faith as this, And
pressed by ev - ery foe; That will not trem - ble
tem - pests rage with - out; That when in dan - ger
then, what - e'er may come, We taste e'en here the
on.. the brink Of an - y earth - ly woe;
knows no fear, In dark - ness feels no doubt;
hal - lowed bliss Of our e - ter - nal home.

Music by permission of G. THALBEN-BALL

type, and some numbers which are doubtless treasured especially for memory's sake. The Preface mentions that "certain hymns have been inserted because of association with the early history of our movement."

We spoke earlier of development from the uncouth. In the United States the uncouth prevailed into the Lowell Mason period, much of the material being drawn, by importation and imitation, from transatlantic nonconformists. Out of that time a few vital items have come. Every hymnal-editor wonders when they will disappear; but they ruggedly insist on existing, and people persist in loving to sing them. Some of them have a dozen names, representing as many arrangements. Some of the arrangements are differently uncouth, but not less so than their antecedents or rivals.

In the new Hymnal we find a few experiments in what might be called reclothing tunes. We have introduced above dear old "Belmont" in a new dress. Both "Evan" and "Azmon" are preserved from 1910; but there are "Evan New" and "Azmon New," which belong in the experimental group. We choose one:

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AZMON NEW C.M.
CARL G. GLASER ISAAC WATTS
From adaptation by L. MASON Arr. by WILLIAM CAMERON
Adapted

1. Su - preme in wis - dom as in power, The
2. He gives the con - quest to the meek, Sup -
3. Mere hu - man en - er - gy shall faint, And
4. They, with un - wea - ried step, shall tread The
Rock of A - ges stands; Canst thou not search His
ports the faint - ing heart; And cour - age in . . the
youth - ful vig - or . . cease; But those who wait up -
path of life di - vine; With grow - ing ar - dor
word, and trace The work - ing of His hands?
e - vil hour His heaven - ly aids im - part.
on the Lord In . . strength shall still in - crease.
on - ward move, With grow - ing bright - ness shine.

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This rather bold dealing with fondly cherished antiques may lead to something, on the theory that the better will displace the not so good. It is perhaps ridiculous to remind ourselves that this is what the Lutheran composers did to the folk songs which made the very first staple of all congregational singing, and that the process went on until it was possible to codify in J. S. Bach's "371" and elsewhere. Conceivably the worthier among melodies which prevailed during the half century previous to 1830 may find new usefulness when they have been endowed with style as well as savor. The few specimens in the new Hymnal will at least enable congregations to vote intelligently, if the question seems worth raising a decade or two hence.

♪ ♪ ♪

Our final topic might be Omission. We will call it Inclusion, and make a brief mention on the positive side.

Some hymn-tunes, like folk songs and like ballads, have established themselves in different countries in definitely distinct forms. A congregation in England, for instance, uses one version; singers in the United States know only the other. In such cases, there can be no compromise on a single form, for "what one likes, one likes." We find in the new book "Italian Hymn" and "Moscow," two derivatives of the same thing; also two versions of "Benevento." Either form alone would fail to meet the need of one or more of the major branches of a great constituency. We remember no other hymnal where international use required the inclusion of the same thing in two distinct arrangements. There was good practical wisdom in recognizing that both should be included. The only alternative would have been to omit both.

♪ ♪ ♪

Could we better conclude our comment than by citing a hymn which is inspired by a characteristic feature of the Christian Science service?

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DALEHURST C.M.
ARTHUR COTTMAN

1. No mor - tal sense can still or stay The
2. The heart's own long - ing lifts it high Where
3. The voi - ces that are world - ly wise, With
flight of si - lent prayer, Un - ceas - ing, voice - less,
words can new - er reach, Though hu - man lips may
mor - tal modes in tune, Are mute in that true
heart - de - sire That seeks God ev - ery - where,
new - er form That glo - ry in - to speech,
second - est hour When God and man com - mune.

THE HOME FORUM

Across the Syrian Desert

TO CROSS the Syrian Desert from Bayreuth to Bagdad was a perilous adventure twenty years ago. Today the journey, though still full of risks, can be accomplished with ease and comparative comfort.

As we arrive by sea at Bayreuth, the coast of Syria appears as a faery pastel-tinted picture. The sun-splashed sea is dyed rich blue, the famous blue of the Mediterranean on a sunny day. The sky is clear forget-me-not blue, and the land emerges from between the two as a line of soft gold-fawn, topped by the ethereal pink and white of the great Lebanon Mountains. Bayreuth lies snugly at the feet of this line of magnificent peaks; and, as the boat draws close to the shore, the houses of the town stand out white and vivid against the sand-brown background. Sharp black shadows mark the flat roof tops, and accentuate the deep windows shaded with their colored sun blinds.

The long climb from Bayreuth over the Lebanons is varied by the many flocks and camel caravans which saunter down the hillside. The great tawny camels swing ponderously along, always one behind the other. Herds of black goats and mountain sheep raise the white dust around them. The road zigzags over the mountains in a way which is terrifying to the motorist. At last we reach the summit and commence the even more awe-inspiring descent down the steep road which leads us to Damascus. Here and there we pass wayside inns, surrounded by fruit trees and olives. Wooden benches welcome the traveler to a seat in the shade, where he can take a brief respite from being whirled through the dust-heavy air.

Soon, buried among gardens of fruit trees, we reach the lovely Damascus, a town so absorbingly full of history and so inviting, that we are loath to hurry through it. We can but drive along "The Street Called Straight" and peer into the few beautiful buildings, and we are off again, leaving the busy bazaar and the orange groves behind us, to face our thirty-two hour drive across the Desert.

We are escorted now by two armored cars, in case of attack from any plundering tribesmen. Our cavalcade bumps on over the uneven road, clambering, it seems, over the furrowed back of some gigantic prehistoric beast, so many are the dents and hollows on the surface of the brown, hidelike earth. The land is partly stony, partly weary, dried earth. Here and there are great holes in our track, but still we see no sign of the "desert" as we have imagined it, that straight line of brown sand.

The earth is now completely barren, the patches of camel thorn have disappeared, and we plod on along our difficult undulating track. Suddenly we see ahead of us a group of trees, not only trees but water and not only water, but the tops of roofs. Of course, now we understand that we have not yet reached the real "desert." And, yet, what has happened? We look up again toward the village, but we can discern nothing save the barren stony waste. The village was a mirage. It has vanished.

Mirage after mirage appears before us as we hurry on. We travel in a modern specially sprung six-wheeled car, and we are provided with a good supply of food and water; yet those blue lakes fringed with trees appearing beyond us are invitingly cool, and there is a pang of disappointment when they vanish. How much more must the desert Arab experience dejection when, thirsty and weary, he glimpses a long-sought-for oasis, but to see it vanish as he approaches—a mirage!

We travel on, waiting patiently for "the desert," but gradually we are forced to the realization that this undulating land of stony wastes, this series of drab mounds through which our bumpy track leads is indeed the great Syrian Desert. On we speed past mile after mile of—nothing!

At noon we stop for lunch. The sun, now high above our heads, pours down upon us with a fierce heat, although it is November. We have been traveling since early morning and it will be another twenty-four hours before we reach Bagdad. Twenty-four hours of bumping over a rough track and seeing nothing. Once we pass an encampment of Bedouins. Their black goat-hair tents are pitched and their camels kneel close by for a welcome rest. Then we hurry by, and see no sign of life for hours on end.

The sun sets. The orange glow sinks into the dust of the desert. The stars come out, and still we sway along in the dark. The two drivers take turns at the wheel for six hours each. They follow the track by instinct and by the stars, for there is no moon. Toward midnight we reach Rutbah Wells, the mid-desert post where there is a rest house and a welcome meal of tinned food to greet the traveler. After but an hour's rest, we set off again, and now, those of us who can, sleep in snatches. In the early dawn we bump into Ramadi, the frontier police post, and here we sit down to a meal cooked over a quickly made wood fire.

Yet again we climb into the cars and hurry on, though the world is still asleep. We cross the great Euphrates at Fellujah. A pontoon bridge takes us across and from the other side we watch the bridge sway and totter as the empty cars cross it.

At noon we reach Bagdad. We are white with dust, but we have crossed the great Syrian desert. We have reached the City of the Caliphs.

J. A.

Gaelic Plant Names

In the Gaelic language many of the names of fruit, flowers, vegetables, and herbs are similar to those in the English tongue, such as "ubhal" for apple, "peur" for pear, "plumbas," plum, "cuinnse," quince," "meidil," medlar, "sirist," cherry, "bulastair," bullace, "daimsin," damson and so on.

In vegetables it gives "cál" (pronounced kale) for cabbage, "uinnean" for onion, "seilere," celery, "liatus," lettuce; possibly some of these being importations among the Highlands and islands, the Gaelic-speaking people adopted a version of their own of the English words, as "buntata" for potato, would lead us to conclude.

Most of the Gaelic translations of plant names have lovely meanings. Daffodil, for instance, is "Lús a Chrom Chinn"—the flower of the bent head, from the legend which records that on the day of the crucifixion, when all the other flowers looked up, the daffodil's golden head was bowed. Then the lily-of-the-valley is "Lili Nan Ghlinne," the lily of the glen. "Lili Bhuidhe" means yellow lily. "Duilleag Bhaitge" is water lily, or drowned leaf. What a lovely description of the floating flower!

The harebell has the name of "Broga Cuthag," or Cuckoo's Brogues, and this name is also applied to the dog violet. Seaside convolvulus bears the title of "Fléur a Phrionnsa," the prince's flower, because it is said that Bonnie Prince Charlie first planted it in the island of Eriskay in the Outer Hebrides.

The hartstongue fern is called "Teaing-a-Feidh," tongue of the deer. Moonwort is "Luan Lus" — moon-flower. Thyme is "Tim" and hyssop "Isop." Caraway is "Carbhaid" in Gaelic, and as "bh" sounds "v" this brings about "carvey," a word still used in the vernacular in all parts of Scotland for caraway seed. The cotton-flower is "Canna"; pennywort is "Lús a Peighinn," flower of the penny; and one of the milkwort family owns the descriptive name of "Slabunn nam Sao Sith," soap of the fairy women, because when rubbed between the palms it makes a slight lather.

These are but a few of an almost inexhaustible number of quaint Gaelic plant names. The more one studies the subject, the more interesting it becomes, showing, as it does, the poetic nature of the Celtic people.

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The Old George Inn, Southwark, London: From a Drawing by Jan Laing

"I will lift up mine eyes"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO A world downcast, discouraged, and distressed, no sweeter, more helpful message can come than that of the Psalmist of long ago: "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help. My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth." Certainly there is always need of lifting one's vision above the conditions of world affairs; and it is cause for rejoicing that individual thought is turning more and more to that greatest of books, the Bible, thereby seeking some understanding of what God is, and how His help may be made available in meeting the needs of mankind. In times past such passages as the one cited above, read and applied literally, may not have been found to render any noticeable help in times of stress; but when applied to everyday problems in the spiritual significance made available in Christian Science, they are found to shed light and hope and healing upon the affairs of men.

One unacquainted with Christian Science might wonder just how lifting one's eyes to the hills could be of any practical help to one. Let it be said that, literally speaking, it cannot be, for one might look upon the material hills day in and day out and the mere looking would be of no advantage to him; in fact, it might appear even to be a detriment, in so far as it tended to limit his vision. This is where Christian Science aids the student, for through study of its teachings he gains a clear and helpful realization of the truth set forth in this and other Bible passages which before may have been merely so many words to him. For instance, in the Glossary to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 586) Mrs. Eddy has given the spiritual significance of eyes as "spiritual discernment,—not material but mental." She has also spiritually interpreted rocks and mountains as symbolizing "solid and grand ideas" (*ibid.*, p. 511). What a splendid and helpful meaning is thereby gathered from lifting our discernment to exalted spiritual thought, realizing that all true thoughts are derived from God. The message He sends us is a hopeful, healing message. Whenever discouragement, doubt, or distrust seems uppermost in our thinking, we may know that the time has come to lift up our eyes to the hilltops of spiritual reality; and in so doing we are but following the injunction of the Apostle James, who said, "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you."

Certainly the world needs uplifting, or lifting up out of the phases of mortal thinking that would engulf it. This uplifting is possible only as we individually lift our thoughts above the seeming error, as manifested in greed, malice, dishonesty, envy, hatred, or revenge, into the realm of the real, the spiritual truths which Christian Science unfolds about God and His creation, including man as he really is, with "not a single quality underived from Deity" (Science and Health, p. 475). The Scriptures inform us that "God is love," and He, like the Christ, is the same yesterday, today, and forever. Therefore, God has not sentenced man to suffer the calamities that seem apparent on every hand; as we resist evil, wrong thinking, it will flee from us. The student of Christian Science is finding that he has divine authority for resisting and correcting the suggestions of evil as they appear in his thinking. In the endeavor faithfully to do this, it is found that all the precious promises of the Bible, when spiritually understood, bring great good into human experience. God's will for His children is now and always has been good!

Upon being awakened from an unpleasant dream, one is always happy to find that it was unreal. In like manner, Christian Science is bringing joy into the experience of many by aiding them to awaken from the dream of materiality with all its ills, its disappointments, its failures and losses, to grasp the grand reality that God made man spiritual and free, and maintains him entirely untouched by "the world that time and sense have known." Awakening from the dream of material sense, one finds that he must "arise up quickly;" and, lifting his gaze above the errors of this false sense and keeping spiritually active, he will ultimately reach the goal of spiritualized thinking, and there abide harmoniously.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

Criticism and Judgment

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own.
In Poets as true genius is but rare,
True Taste as seldom is the Critic's share;
Both must from Heav'n derive their light,
These born to judge, as well as those to write,
Let such teach others who themselves excel,
And censure freely who have written well.
Authors are partial to their wit, 'tis true,
But are not Critics to their judgment too?
Yet if we look more closely we shall find
Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind:
Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light;
The lines, tho' touch'd but faintly, are drawn tight.
But as the slightest sketch, if justly trac'd
Is by ill-colouring but the more disgrac'd
So by false learning is good sense defac'd. . . .

—From "An Essay on Criticism," by ALEXANDER POPE.

He Has a Lighthouse

I was astonished the other day to learn from what is known as a well-informed man that the coasts of this little isle, this precious jewel set in a silver sea, did not provide mariners with beacons until early in the seventeenth century—with the exception of Dover which was lighted by the Romans, vestiges of whose pharos may still be seen. That the great Elizabethan navigators and admirals who made Britannia what she is, and placed the ruler in her hand, should have had, when on her waves, to fumble their way home in the dark, is a bewildering and humiliating reflection. . . . The earliest light we hear of was at Winchelsea (now an inland town) in 1261, and there was one at St. Catherine's in the Isle of Wight in 1314 and one on St. Aldhem's Head in Dorset; but these were beacons rather than lighthouses. The first lighthouse was erected at Tynemouth in 1608. The next were the Isle of May, in 1636, and St. Agnes in 1680. . . .

Should the coast of Great Britain be insufficiently cared for, what an admirable form of memorial to a man of eminence a new lighthouse would be! Could Robert Louis Stevenson, for instance, have a better monument than that?

Home is the sailor, home from the sea

is a line of the epitaph he composed for himself; and his father and uncle and remoter kin were builders of lighthouses, among them that one on the island of Tyree, said to be the most beautiful example in the world: the work of Alan Stevenson, after which R. L. S. named his Bournemouth home: Skerryvore. A monument that does something in the world beyond serving as a record is indeed ideal.

But if R. L. S. has not one, a fellow-Scot and a fellow novelist is commemorated in this way. The lighthouse on Duart Point, in the Sound of Mull, which flung forth its first beam at sundown on May 13, 1901, and was erected in memory of a writer who loved Scotland in her glens and on her sparkling shores as deeply as any of her sons, and who celebrated her unceasingly and with an infectious charm and gaiety—as all readers of *Madcap Violet* and *Macleod of Dare*, and a *Daughter of Heth* and *A Princess of Thule* will agree. I hope that William Black has not lost all his readers. I should myself be sorry to be without the memory of the glow that, in the distant eighteen-eighties, he used to impart to my being. He has, so far as I know, no biographer; but he has a lighthouse.—E. V. LUCAS, in "Visibility Good."

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Preparations for the New World

Any day we go. We live like gypsies now, the most of our things already have gone by the cart to the ship that lies at Delfthaven. The Speedwell. May she speed well and with God's blessing upon her. Provisions for her they have already purchased here with the money that is come from the Adventurers for that purpose, about five hundred pounds they sent us. About a hundred firkins of butter, barrels of biscuit and barrels of meat salted and packed down tight, boxes of cured bacon and smoked hams, and boxes of salt fish, smoked herrings and dried cod. Some of that cod is from that America to which we are striving. The Hollanders have founded much of their prosperity upon their fishing industry, and John says then so can we who will find fish at our very doors. Also great boxes of round Holland cheeses, and eggs pickled in tubs . . . And much fishing stuff that is here cheap and well made, seines and hooks and ropes and curing tools of all sorts necessary. In London they are making ready with the rest. John has gone to London to help Mr. Cushman and Mr. Martin. He is commissioned there to purchase all that will be needful for working the land. I know it is a task to make him glad, to hold in his hands once more scythes and hoes.

How I have worked these past weeks. It will be weeks and weeks before we shall have water for any washing, so everything must be clean to go.

To Delfthaven I have already sent the few pieces of our house furniture, the dresser that we have from Scrooby, the carven one of oak, quartered to show the grain. Father had it made for my marriage. I was able to store in it the linen I would not need upon the voyage, the good sheets, also the flannel ones, for in the summer they will not be needful, my bolster cases and pillow beers, the damask cloth that was my mother's, two of holland also, and three of arras cloth. The napkins that were spun and woven at Scrooby of Scrooby flax that grew in our own garden. So strong they've been these years, strong with all the love that I wove into them. The red carpet for the table John brought me from La Rochelle, some curtains and towels of different sorts. . . . Even the torn and worn I've taken, for John says every rag will be precious there. With the dresser I've sent two chairs, a wooden settle, the children's wooden crickets to sit upon, and our high posted bedstead with its curtains. I have no wheel to spin, but Dorothy Bradford takes hers.—From "We Begin," by HELEN GRACE CARLISLE.

That Old Side-Wheeler

After many years and much observation, I am still ready to maintain against all comers that the old Mississippi River packet was among the comeliest of the works of men's hands. Compared with her harmonious lines and symmetrical sweep of designing, the average Hudson steamer is a lump, and boats on the Rhine, the Elbe, and other European waters seem without form and void. There was a certain grace about the sheer of the Mississippi boat, a kind of jaunty and insouciant grace, that has never been equaled elsewhere; her funnels were placed where they gave an effect of due proportion; her pilot-house rose above her texas with a cumulative touch of the impressive and the appropriate; her paddle-boxes were where they ought to be; her dainty upper works were decked out with filigree, like lace. Between her chimneys she swung some bright device that added elegance and distinction, a gilded ball, a gilded star, or other heraldry; the top of her pilot-house might carry a pair of great deer's horns, painted red. The stern yawl was hung aft of the verge staff and swayed to the motion of the steamer, a kind of rhythmic finale to a beautiful conception.

And then those paddle-boxes, if she was a side-wheeler! The painter's skill reserved its best for their luscious adornment—a great picture in colors of St. Anthony's Falls, of Minnehaha rolling a slumbrous sheet of foam below, of a buffalo hunt, of striking scenery like that of Trempealeau, of Phil Sheridan spurring to the Battle of Winchester—works of art at which the shore people were never tired of gazing, open-mouthed. Bravely she went, decked with flags and streamers showing clear against the white effect of her ensemble. And then the mere motion of her—grace, dignity, power, all expressed at once! At a distance she seemed to be swimming like a swan and with as little effort. When she came nearer you could get the majestic march to which her paddles revolved and the throb of her engines. . . .

Half the town used to gather on the levee when one of these glittering fabrics came to port; gather and stand and gaze and still gaze with delight insatiable. I would not seem to be extravagant in a matter-of-fact age, nor emotional in one stern set for the impassive, but it is a fact that if the boat were new, business would be suspended in our hustling Davenport while the populace came down to stand and look and make admiring comments, mixed with comparative and exegetical criticism. Farmers, when they came to town with a load of corn to sell, would ask if there were not a steamboat they could see before they must strike the trail again.—CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, in "A-Rafting on the Mississip'."

Listening

Atop Aries hill am I,
The lone flyer, throbbing
Against the sunset,
Is higher.
He sees more than I,
But he cannot hear
What I hear.
I hear the wood-thrush
And the veery,
Answer each other.
I hear the voices
Of happy children
And the baying of hounds,
Float up from the valley;
The chirp of the cricket
At my feet, and. then.
The silence of nightfall.
He sees more than I,
But he cannot hear
What I hear.

JEAN M. SNYDER.

THE Old George Inn is one of the few remaining buildings that link the present-day Southwark with the old. This ancient part of London is crowded with interesting associations. Even its name, South Werke, suggests its use as a stronghold in Saxon times, and many historic happenings are recorded as occurring in the "Borough." Today the quarter is associated principally with the fact that it was the site of three of London's earliest theaters. The Rose, the Hope and the Swan all stood in this neighborhood. Burbage's famous "The Theatre" and the Curtain were on the other side of the river, in Shoreditch. However, in 1599, Burbage had The Theatre pulled down, brought to Bankside, which was at that time the most popular resort for Elizabethan pleasure-seekers, and rebuilt as the Globe.

Many of these interesting relics must still have been standing, many may even have been in use when, in 1676, a great fire swept Southwark. The George Inn, which we know to have been there in Henry VIII's reign, was destroyed, but was rebuilt one year later in much the same style as the original. In Shakespeare's day it was the custom for inns to be built round three sides of a courtyard open to the street. Outside galleries ran along these sides and led to the bedrooms on the first, and sometimes second floors. These balconies formed an ideal position from which the guests could view the performances that the strolling players frequently gave in the courtyard. This practice, so typical of Shakespeare's time, is today revived each year on April 23, in celebration of the Bard's birthday. On that day a company of players perform one of his dramas in the yard of the George, playing below the galleries just as the old strolling players did.

The George stood complete until 1889, when a railway company bought it and demolished the eastern and northern wings. What remains is, however, well preserved, and one can imagine Mr. Pickwick putting up there and dining merrily in the low ceilinged dining room with the cozy high-backed benches.

Another neighbor of the George used to be the Tabard, which stood in Chaucer's day and, in various guises, survived until 1875. Chaucer is said to have stayed there and made it the scene of departure for his merry company of Canterbury pilgrims:

"In Southwerke at the Tabard as I lay,
Redy to wenden on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devout corage. . . ."

Pictures show that the Tabard was rebuilt in the same style as its neighbor, making the George valuable, not only as a charming and authentic relic of its time, but as a type of many another inn, and as a link in the long story of the Borough.

"איך וועל אויפהייבן מיינע אויגען"

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיענס מאניטאר")

קיין זיסערע, טעהר הילף-רויכע בשורה
קען נים געגעבן ווערען צו א ווילם, וואס
איז נידערגעשלאגען, פערצווייפלט, און
מוטלאז, ווען די וואס דוך 'חסלך האם
געגעבן מוזן יאהרען צוריק, „איך וועל
אויפהייבן מיינע אויגען צו די בערג, פון
ווהאן קומם מיינע הילף. מיינע הילף קומט
פון גאט, ווהאס האט בשאפען דעם הימעל
און די ערד." עס איז נישט נויטיג אז
אונזער אויספוק זאל זיין אויף עפעס
העכער און בעסער ווי די ווילדשיינע אום-
שאנדעקן; און עס איז דערוואהר אן אור-
זאך פאר גרויס שמהה אז אינדוויידועלען
קעהרען זיך ווען מעהרער און מעהרער צו
דעם גרעסטען פון אלע ביכער—די ביבעל.
דיזען בוך שטודירען זיי, כדי צו קרינען
א פערשטאנד פון דער גאטהייט, און ווי
אזוי גאט הילפט צו שאפען אין בעדירפ-
טיגע צייטען. מיט צייטען צוריק פלעגט
מען פערשיידענע אזעלכע פסוקים לויט ווי
דיזען ווהאס טיר האבען יעצט דערמאנט,
אויף א בוכשטאבליכען אופן; אבער אזא
ערקלערונג פלעגט נים צייהען קיין זיכט-
בארע גוטע אין קריסטיש צייטען. אבער
אזוי ניך ווי טיר אנגעהן אן צו פערשטיהן
דעם גיסטיגען זין פון דיזע פסוקים,
לויט אזוי דעם אופן ווי קריסטשען סיענס
לערנט אונז, גיפינען טיר דיזען בדרי-
טונג יעהר נוצבאר, דען עס העלפט אונז
דורכצוזיהרען אונזערע מאג מעגליכע
פראבלעמען, אפ בעליכט אונז טים האפ-
ענונג, און הילף אונזערע מחשבות-וקיי-
דיגקייט צו גיטטיגע נוצבארקייט.

דער ווהאס איז אונבאהאנט טים דער לעהר-
רע פון קריסטשען סיענס קען זיך ווהאר-
דערען ווהאס פאר א פראקטישע הילפע עס
קען זיין טים דערמים ווהאס טיר זאלען
פון טומאה, פערצווייפלם, פערדרעטיגג, דאס
קען טיר ווייזען אז עס איז ציים פאר
אונז אויפצוהייבן אונזערע אויגען צו

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Robin's Splendid Plan

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

Part II

"ARE YOU coming for a walk with me?" Mr. Rolyat asked. He was standing in the hall with his tweed cap pulled over his eyes and a stick in his hand as Robin came leaping down the stairs, three steps at a time.

"No," Robin answered, and immediately realized how rude he had become. He pushed past Mr. Rolyat and ran as hard as he could down the drive, across the road, and into the fields.

"After Sunday he will never see me again, so it doesn't matter much," he thought, and threw his legs out in all directions to show how free he was.

There were rabbits in the field sunning themselves on a small hillock. As he approached them they turned and flashed into their holes, and Robin laughed out loud and thought it would be nice to be a wild rabbit with underground tunnels to scamper along and hide in.

And then he came to the special wood, and then to the cottage, and then to the door.

He knocked as before but again there was no reply. He tiptoed past the little windows round to the back, but there was no one about, only a trickle of water dripping from a pipe into a rain barrel. So he went to the front again and lifting the latch let himself in.

* * *

The room looked much as it had done before, except that the workbasket had gone. The table was laid, and another cup had replaced the broken one. And then, on a plate he saw a piece of paper folded and addressed to himself. He opened it and read:

In case I am out when you come I am leaving this to say you must not think of paying for the cup. It was not valuable and had a crack in it, so it is a good thing it has gone. Please come again. A. Taylor.

Robin stood in the middle of the room staring at the paper and smiling. It was a topping letter, just the sort of letter he had expected, and he decided to reply to it at once. He did not know whether to address it to "Mrs." or "Miss" but decided that "Mrs." would be best, and tearing off the blank half sheet he wrote:

Dear Mrs. Taylor:

It is very kind of you but I would rather pay for the cup. I am sorry you are not in but I will come again tomorrow. I am going away on Saturday, so I have only three days more. I am going to a big school, at least I want to, but it will be rather difficult. I hate having lessons at home, so I am going to run away.

With love from Robin.

He folded the sixpence in the paper and replaced it on the table. As he was leaving he noticed a pair of slippers standing neatly together in the kitchen which led out of the sitting-room. "Mrs. Taylor's slippers," he said to himself. "They are rather old, but I don't suppose she has much money," and he thought of his sixpence and was glad he had left it.

Everything was getting very exciting. Saturday was approaching and he had much to think about. Perhaps, if he could have a talk with Mrs. Taylor, she would tell him how to start to earn some money. That was the chief difficulty, of course, because school cost a lot of money.

He started off in great spirits the following afternoon. It was raining a little, and when Mr. Rolyat saw him with his cap on he looked surprised.

"Going out?" he said, "Isn't it too wet for a country walk? You are a funny boy, Robin. Where do you go every day?"

A fear rose suddenly in Robin's heart. Suppose, somehow, his secret were discovered and he was forced to stop. Suppose he was made to stay and have lessons with Mr. Rolyat forever. He drew away from the tutor as if he thought he might compel him to remain at home, and turning, ran out into the rain.

Two more days, only two more, and he would be free! How very much he hoped Mrs. Taylor would be at home so that he could tell her everything and ask her advice. But again the brown cottage was empty.

He let himself in and looked round eagerly for a message. Yes, there it was, sitting half under the milk jug, with his name peeping out.

He read it standing by the window, with the scent of geraniums rising from the flowering plants on the sill. It was quite a long letter, written in the same clear hand.

Dear Robin:

We shall not meet today as I have to be out until fairly late. Thank you very much for the sixpence; I have put it in the Toby jug on the mantelpiece and someday we will spend it together.

I know just how you feel about having lessons at home, and I think you are quite right in wanting to go to a big school. I believe I know how it could be managed, and if you will come to tea with me on Sunday I will tell you about it. That would mean postponing the running away for a bit but, Robin, I am not quite sure that it is a good plan to leave home that way. I ran away once, when I was quite small, and it was not at all a success. I shall look forward to seeing you on Sunday. We will have a homemake cake between us.

A. Taylor.

Robin gave a little skip. What fun! What a lovely secret! He looked round for something to write an answer on and found a piece of paper sticking out of a book. He wrote:

My dear Mrs. Taylor,

Thank you very much. I will come on Sunday. It is very kind of you to ask me.

With love from Robin.

On his way home he thought about the plans he had made to escape on Saturday, and wondered if Mrs. Taylor was right in saying it was better not to run away. Now that he had a real friend living in the brown cottage he felt he could bear things for a bit longer, and every Saturday would mean more money if he didn't spend any in between.

Perhaps, after all, he would soon be at a big school, playing with lots and lots of boys, and sleeping in a dormitory; perhaps in a week or two he would be packing his box and saying good-by to his guardian. Perhaps—but here he was home again, and no one must know, no one must even guess.

(To be continued next Monday)

My Japanese Plate

I have a plate
Of Nippon ware,
A small fat pig
Is painted there;

A boat,
A drooping willow tree,
A pelican
That stares at me;

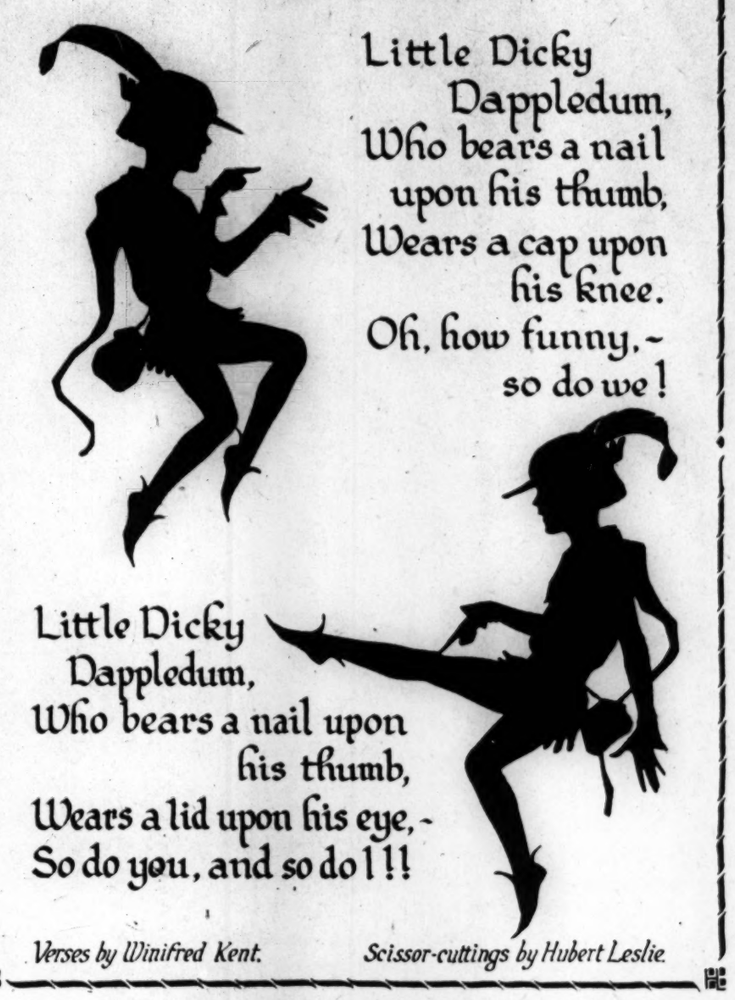
A temple
With a bell that swings,
Pigeons
Spreading indigo wings;

So many things
There are to see
Upon my plate,
So blue, so wee,

I often marvel,
When they call,
That I can ever eat
At all!

MARGARET MCBRIDE HOSS

RIDDLE-ME-REE



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—From Original Scissor-Cuttings by Hubert Leslie.

Fairy Stories That Come True

Told By a Paper Cutter

By LEONORA SILL ASHTON

"THESE stories, every one of them, came true, once upon a time." It was the long smooth ivory Paper Cutter on the library table that spoke, and he was talking about a beautiful new copy of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Wonder Book and Tanglewood Tales," whose leaves he was cutting.

"Someone ought to write a new Wonder Book," he continued. Then he hurried between the two pages he was separating so quickly that he made a funny squeaky sound. It was just as if someone said, "I'll do it my se-e-l-f."

At any rate this is what he did; and here are some of the stories the ivory creature told as he cut those crisp white leaves.

"Take the story of King Midas. It's about a man who loved gold better than anything else in the world. He loved it so much that he prayed a very wise man, to give him magic power, so that everything he touched would turn to gold.

"The stranger told him he might have that power.

"This made him very happy, and he went right out into the garden and picked up some stones which instantly turned into lumps of gold in his hands. Then he went further and picked some flowers. They turned into the same yellow gold, but it made them quite heavy, and of course took away their lovely fragrance. However, the King didn't seem to worry about that. It was all as the stranger had promised him, and he went home to dinner a very happy man.

"But when he sat down to the table and took up a piece of bread to eat, he couldn't get his teeth into it. It was hard gold.

"The same thing happened to the butter. The same, to the jam. He went away from the table without having had one bite of food, because it all turned into gold the moment he touched it.

"The King had one little daughter, and when she saw him looking so unhappy, she ran up to him to ask what was the matter.

" 'Come here, my child,' said the King greatly comforted to see her; but the moment he put his hand on her arm, she turned into a gold statue.

"When this happened, the King begged the stranger to take the dreadful touch away.

" 'I will,' promised the stranger. 'For the way in which you love your daughter, shows me that your heart is still untouched by the hardness of the gold. You did not realize what you were asking.' "

* * *

The Paper Cutter paused for an instant, and then he began again.

"I saw that story come true right in this room," squeaked he. "There was a little girl named Eunice who came to stay in this house. She was very bright and intelligent, but everything she touched she kept for herself.

"If she played a game of checkers, she always insisted upon having the first turn. At a game of croquet, she always took the blue ball. If the children had a box of candy, she was the first to take her pick, and she always chose the biggest chocolate in the box. If anything interesting happened, and some of the older people in the house wanted to hear about it, Eunice always pushed herself into the foreground and exclaimed: 'Let me tell about that! I can tell it better than you others!'

"Well, do you know, before her visit was over, she began to be dreadfully unhappy. Of course, she had what she wanted, for she was that kind of a child. But little by little, the other children all began to turn away from her. They chose partners for croquet and left her out. When they learned things that were very interesting, they didn't tell her about them; and once, when they didn't know she was near, she heard them whisper: 'Don't ask Eunice to come to the picnic. We can't have any fun when she's around. She spoils everything.'

* * *

"It wasn't any stranger that took this matter in hand. It was the mother of this house herself. She invited Eunice into her room one day, and asked why she looked so sad, (although I think she knew pretty well all the time).

"When Eunice, the big tears rolling down her cheeks, told her all about the picnic, and the other children not wanting to play with her, she put her arm around her and said:

" 'Why, Eunice, I can't do anything about it; but you can change it all in a very short time, just by yourself. All these hard things happen because everything you touch you take for yourself. So instead of enjoying the bright golden sunlight of making other people happy you just shut yourself out from it.'

" 'Now you try all the rest of this day to see what you can do by thinking of others instead of yourself, and let me know what happens.'

"Eunice did try all day long. When the children played 'tag' she let everyone be 'It' before she was. That evening when they had charades, she suggested that Mary be the sleeping princess instead of just saying she wanted to be herself. When there wasn't room in the automobile for all of the family to go for a drive, she said, 'Oh, let me stay at home. I don't mind.'

"She didn't say a word to the mother of this house; but she kept right on doing the things she had suggested, until the day came for her to go home.

"She had her hat and coat on all ready to go, when her hostess called her to come to her own room again.

" 'I've been watching you, Eunice,' said she, 'and you've followed my advice splendidly. I hope you've had a happier time during the last part of your visit than you did at the first.'

" 'Oh, I have!' cried Eunice. 'I'm so glad you told me about those things. I just didn't think how horrid it was to want everything for yourself.'

"You see, that little girl's heart was all right," the Paper Cutter concluded. "And she and King Midas were exactly alike. They just didn't think."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Going out?" he said, . . . "Where do you go every day?"

Buster's Job

"BUSTER, I wish you would learn to be friendly with the mailman," sighed Cricket, the cat, jumping down from the broad rail of the veranda where she had climbed to take her afternoon nap. "I just get nicely settled," she continued, "when along come the mailman, or the milkman, or the paper boy, and then you start to bark and my nap is ruined."

"But, Cricket," remonstrated Buster, "I *am* friendly with the mailman; why, he is one of my very best friends. And the paper boy and the milkman are my friends, too. Whatever made you thing that I dislike them?"

"I am judging by your barking," snapped Cricket. "You certainly don't sound very friendly."

"The trouble with you," answered Buster, "is that you are too sleepy to use your eyes and ears at the same time. You hear me bark, but you don't see my tail wagging."

"All the same, you don't bark like that at all your friends. When Maryellen, or Jimmie, or Jack comes over, you don't bark at all; you just wag."

"Maybe you're right," admitted Buster. "Perhaps I do sound cross when the mailman comes. I really never thought about it before. I wonder why I do behave like that. It's funny how many things a fellow does without thinking unless someone happens to tell him about them."

By this time the friends had reached the mossy bank of the pool where Grandfather Frog was sitting, snapping at the flies which ventured too near his favorite lily leaf.

"Grandfather," called Buster, "I wonder if you know why I bark at the mailman, the paper boy, the milkman and the grocery boy, when I don't bark at my other friends, like Maryellen and Jimmie?"

"Chug-a-rum," said Grandfather Frog, as he snapped at another fly.

"I guess that's a question that even Grandfather Frog can't answer," said Buster, as he turned to go home, rather pleased that he had found a really difficult question this time.

But before he had gone very far he heard the old frog call out, "One of your ancestors told me that his job was to protect his master's home, and so whenever wild animals or strangers came near, he always barked to show his master that he was on the job and would allow no harm to come near."

"Well," said Cricket, "I don't see what harm the mailman and paper boy do to our master's house, and as for wild animals—we never see any around here."

Buster didn't say a word, but was apparently engaged in deep thought.

"What is your job, Buster?" inquired Cricket suddenly as they approached their master's house.

Buster couldn't take time to answer for just then he spied the paper boy coming down the street on his bicycle, and with a wild dash the dog ran at the wheel barking loudly.

"I guess," said Cricket to herself, "that since Buster hasn't any protecting to do he barks to show that he is on the job just the same."

How to Play Spoon Ball

The players sit in a circle either on the floor or the grass and each player is provided with a tablespoon. "IT" stands in the center of the circle and has a small rubber ball that bounds easily, as well as a tablespoon. "IT" places the ball in the spoon and turns the spoon with a quick, strong downward movement so as to make the ball hit the floor and bounce upward. The players have their spoons ready to catch the ball. Skill and practice will be needed by the catchers to catch the ball with their spoons.

If "IT" causes the ball to bounce out of the circle he is out but may choose a player to change places with him. The players must catch the ball while it is in the air. Thus if whoever is "IT" *flops* the ball so that it bounds up more than once the players have a better chance of catching the ball. The object of each one in the circle is to catch the ball so that he may have a turn at being "IT."

—From "101 Games for Boys and Girls" by Maude Day Baltzell.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Twisted Anagrams" published last Monday:

From BARN form BRAN
From ACRE form RACE
From CATS form ACTS
From NETS form NEST

We Thank

Now God be thanked
For the whole good year,—
For the rain that came
And the skies that were clear,
For springtime and summer
And frosty hours,
For all the fruit,
And for all the flowers;
For Maytime and playtime
And snowtime and fall;
For firelight and home,—
And for love most of all!

NANCY BYRD TURNER

Mail Bag

Vincinnes, Indiana

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Monitor, and I do enjoy reading it (the Monitor). I should like to correspond with any girls in the whole wide world. I should enjoy letters from foreign countries, but I like the United States letters very much too. I am 11 years old and am interested in art, sewing, dramatizing plays, music, sports and many other things. I attend Christian Science Sunday School and church.

I should be glad to tell about out historical city and all the progress of Vincennes, such as the new George Rogers Clark memorial and bridge. Please, girls, take the hint and write!

Laura Ruth S.

St. Joseph, Missouri

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, but I read it whenever it is published. I like it very much. I sent a letter to a boy in Alaska and have been patiently waiting for the answer.

My chief hobby is collecting stamps. My brother collects also, so naturally I get most of his duplicates. I am also interested in art, especially in landscape paintings.

I have a dog named Vamp. She thinks Snubs is the cutest and cleverest dog that she has ever seen, and she tells me that she has seen a lot in her day. I am inclosing a letter to Snubs from my dog.

I would be very glad to receive letters from anyone. I am 10 years old.

Bill K.

Beverly Hills, California

Dear Editor:

We have just moved down from San Francisco to Beverly Hills. The house we are living in is at the foot of the mountains. A friend and I climbed to the top of one of the near-by hills. I am very much interested in the Pacific Coast League baseball. I know the teams from Sacramento to Los Angeles but I don't know very much about the Beavers and the Indians. I have never been East, but some day I should like to visit Boston and see the new Publishing House. I used to go to Sixth Church in San Francisco and I was sorry to leave the Sunday School. The noon-day meetings held at Third Church in Los Angeles are wonderful. You have to go early to get in, because it is so crowded. Stephen K.

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Beryl R. (7), Rochdale, Lancs, England
Arleen E. (10), Rochdale, England.
Gale H. (10), Oakland, Calif.—Especially from Spain.
Marjorie S. (11), Rochdale, England—Interested in reading.

BOYS

Eugene H. (9), Concordia, Kan.—Especially from China, Japan, India, Mexico, South America and Switzerland.—Interested in collecting stamps and postcards.
Bernard V. (10), Cleveland, Ohio—Interested in stamps and building and sailing boats.
John O. (11) Rochdale, England

Snubs and Buzzy would like to thank the following animal friends for their letters:

Tippy, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Snubbie B., St. Louis, Mo.
Toyo Coco R., Oakland, Calif.
Skippy C., Winnipeg, Canada.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

Children, Do You Know
Why Fifteen Thousand Dentists and Many Hundred Thousand Grown Folks Use
REVELATION TOOTH POWDER
BECAUSE IT cleans your teeth without grit and makes your mouth sweet and clean.
Remember this and ask your own dentist and parents to let you use Revelation Tooth Powder—If you are not already using it.
35c and 50c sizes sold everywhere.
NEW FAMILY SIZE 50¢

The Advertisements
. . . printed for your convenience

Suppose all the advertisers in your favorite newspaper should stop advertising for a week.

What inconvenience would result! How much telephoning and shopping around to get the answers to such questions as: "What's playing at the downtown theaters? When will that new vacuum cleaner be on sale? Who is offering shoe bargains? Where can I buy that dry shampoo Emily told me about?"

The answers to these questions, and to hundreds of similar ones that people ask every day, are news. *Vital* news. You're interested to learn who won yesterday's ball game. But you're really interested to learn that a certain store is selling a product you need for a price you can afford to pay.

Furthermore, the advertisements save your time, for you can read them quickly. They save your energy, for you can read them at home, away from the pushing crowd, and plan just what to buy and where to buy it. And they save you money, by enabling you to adjust your needs to the limitations of your budget. In short, they are pocketbook editorials, condensing and interpreting for you the merchandise news of the day.

PROFIT-TAKING CHARACTERIZES STOCK TRADING

Zigzag Movement During Most of Session—Close Irregular

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Stocks seesawed in a moderately active session today, in which profit-taking and fresh buying about balanced each other.

Coppers were buoyant for a time, American Smelting rising nearly 3 points to a new 1932 high, but it later lost half its gain.

General Electric was firm, up more than 1½. Advances of 1 to nealy 2 points in United States Steel, American Can and American Telephone were about erased by late selling, and Union Pacific was off nearly 3 points. International Harvester and du Pont lost about 1.

The late tone was irregular. Transfers approximated 3,800,000 shares.

Bulls plugged away at the market in evident confidence that the seasonal upswing in the volume of general business would spread out to embrace currently lagging lines after Labor Day. Increase of little more than 6000 cars in weekly freight-car loadings, as reported on Saturday for the week ended Aug. 20, was somewhat disappointing, but inasmuch as the movement of coal and miscellaneous merchandise continued to gain, while the movement of grain fell off, as there was a tendency to hold the crop for higher prices, Wall Street analysts said the showing was not necessarily bad.

The first big road to report for the week ended Aug. 27, Santa Fe, showed a slight recession from the previous week. Wall Street anxiously awaited the individual reports of Pennsylvania and New York Central to provide better clues to the movement of general merchandise.

The strength of coppers was evidently in response to firming tendencies of metal in the London market but domestic prices still hold below average production costs in this country. Bulls on public utilities pointed out that the power producers were now in such position that a very small percentage gain in gross would bring a substantial gain in net earnings.

Electrical equipments were evidently sought on the theory that their business should be helped by the drive to induce industry to renovate its equipment.

In some quarters in Wall Street there has been a tendency to regard the recent advance in shares and commodities as reflecting expectations of inflation, and the recent lagging tendency of bonds has been pointed to as tending to confirm this view.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Aug. 29	Aug. 27
1015	Am & Cont	9	7¾	9	8½
10	Am Pneu	1	1	1	1
125	Am Pneu pf			2½	3
50	Am Pneu l pf	14¼	13½	13½	13½
1272	Am T&T	118¾	116½	116½	117⅝
455	Amoskeag	7	5¾	6	5½
1900	Andes Pet ✱	11	.10	.11	.10
440	Big Sanf	22	14½	22	14½
15	Bos El	74	73½	74	74
85	Bos & Alb	100	100	100	100
10	B&M	12½	12½	12½	
10	B&M B sta	23	23	23	
50	B&M pr pf	40¼	40¼	40¼	40
10	Bos Prop	10	10	10	
100	Cal & Hec	5½	4¾	4¾	
360	Cop Range	4	3⅛	4	3
335	East SS	7	6½	6½	6¾
20	East SS pf	27	27	27	27
169	E G&Fuel	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
35	E G&F pf	64½	63½	64½	63½
135	Economy	22½	22½	22½	21¾
20	Edison Elec	174	173	174	172
440	Em Asso	9	5¾	9	5¾
117	First Nat S	50½	50½	50½	50¼
205	Gen Capital	19	18½	18¾	
98	Hygrade	19	16	19	16½
50	I B Kr Rub	2¾	2¾	2¾	
50	Isle Royale	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
400	La Salle	.60	.58	.60	.50
3145	Mass Util	3½	2	3½	2
263	Math Alkali	19½	18½	18⅞	
5	Mergenthal	28	28	28	
190	Mohawk	14	13¾	14	15
125	Nash	16⅞	15⅞	16¾	16⅝
100	Nat Ser	.75	.75	.75	
65	Nipissing	108	107½	108	108
3360	No Butte	1	1	1	1
390	Pac Mills	.60	.54	.55	.55
35	Pocahontas	14¾	13	13⅞	13
100	Pub Util	9	9	9	9
1895	Quincy Min	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	1¾
20	Shawmut	7½	7¼	7½	
842	Stone Web	15⅜	13¾	14	14
860	Stull Mach	7½	6¾	7½	6¾
842	Swift & Co	10½	10	10½	13½
100	Torrington	36	35½	36	35
70	Uni Gound	3	2½	2	2½
177	Uni Shoe	37⅞	37½	37¾	37½
10	Uni Shoe pf	30	30	30	29½
100	US&EL Pow	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
405	Uni Gas	4⅞	4	4⅞	4⅛
100	Utah Apex	.95	.90	.95	1
300	Util Hyd	1	.75	1	
215	War Bros	6½	5⅞	6½	6⅜

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
October	9.10	9.48	9.10	9.15	—.01
December	9.48	9.66	9.30	9.37	
January	9.71	9.72	9.37	9.40	+.02
March	9.75	9.84	9.50	9.50	—.01
May	9.88	9.93	9.56	9.56	—.06
July	9.95	10.00	9.65	9.65	—.09

Spots unchanged. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	8.48	9.58	8.23	9.23	—.10
December	9.53	9.76	9.41	9.40	—.08
January	9.81	9.82	9.52	9.52	—.03
March	9.78	9.94	9.62	9.62	—.08
May	9.91	10.08	9.68	9.68	—.16

Tone at close firm.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	9.37	9.48	9.12	9.12	—.03
December	9.45	6.69	5.29	9.20	—.02
January	9.54	9.72	9.36	9.36	—.01
March	9.68	9.84	9.48	9.48	—.02
May	9.85	9.92	9.56	9.56	—.01
July 6	9.91	9.99	9.91	9.99	+.28

Tone at close firm.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.79	6.90	6.63	6.86	+.25
December	6.79	6.87	6.79	6.87	+.15
January	6.80	6.93	6.74	6.88	+.23
March	6.83	6.95	6.78	6.92	+.24
May	6.87	7.02	6.83	6.96	+.34
July	6.98	7.03	6.85	7.00	+.34

Spots 6.98, up 22 points. Tone at close, steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	59.00		
October	58.50	59.00	+.50
November	58.50	59.00	+.50
December	59.00	59.20	+.20
January	59.00	59.20	+.20
February	59.00	59.20	+.20
March	59.00	59.20	+.20
April	60.00	60.20	+.20
May	60.00	60.50	+.50

Tone at close steady.

DIVIDENDS

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Anchor Cap Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Brazilian Traction Light & Power Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 29	Last Aug. 27
8	3¾	..	Abitibi Pow & P	1700	3¾	2¼	3¼	3
2¼	⅜	..	Abitibi pf	900	⅝	⅜	⅝	⅝
24	10	1.50	Abraham & Str	200	24	23¾	24	
7½	1⅜	..	Adams Express	300	7½	6¾	6¾	7⅛
30⅝	12	2	Adams Mills	600	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	20
13	9½	1	Addressograph	400	12	11½	12	11⅝
2½	1¼	..	Advance Rumely	700	4¼	4	4¼	4⅜
16⅛	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	2100	10	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝
62½	50⅞	4½	Air Reduction	200	62	60½	60½	62
2½	⅝	..	Airway Elec App	200	2	2	2	
18⅝	7⅜	.50	Alaska-Juneau	400	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
3⅜	¾	..	Allegheny Corp	1400	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
7⅞	¾	..	Allegh pf ww EEX	700	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜
3⅝	⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	300	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	
14⅜	5½	..	Alleghany Steel	110	13½	12½	13⅛	
87½	42½	6‡	Allied Chem	12100	87½	83⅜	84	85⅝
13¾	4	..	Allis Chalmers	6400	13½	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
20½	12	2	Amerada	300	20	20	20	20½
15⅜	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	900	14¾	14	14⅛	14
20½	5	..	Am Bank Note	800	20¾	19½	19½	20½
2⅞	¾	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
9¾	1	..	Am Beet Sug pf	160	8¾	8	8⅛	8⅛
16¼	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	700	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
73⅝	29⅝	5‡	Am Can	12700	60	57⅝	58½	58⅝
15½	3½	..	Am Car & Fdry	3700	15¾	14	15½	14½
49½	16	1	Am Car & P pf	330	50	48⅞	49¾	48
37⅜	10	3‡	Am Chicle	400	37	36	37	35½
6	2	..	Am Colohtype	100	4	4	4	
20¾	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	2100	20¼	19	19	20
13⅜	2	..	Am & For Pow	14600	14⅞	13⅜	14⅜	13
33	3⅜	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	27⅞	26	27⅞	27
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	700	31	28	32	30
20¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	900	21¼	20	20⅜	20⅛
5	1	..	Am Hawaiian	200	6	6	6	6
16½	4⅞	..	Am Hide & L	400	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
21⅜	7⅝	2	Am Hide & L2pf	500	16½	15⅞	16⅛	16
68	40	6	Am Ice	1100	16½	15⅞	16⅛	
10½	2½	..	Am Ice pf	200	10½	10½	10½	
14⅞	3⅜	..	Am International	~500	10¼	9¾	10⅛	
2½	1½	..	Am Locomotive	300	15⅛	14¼	14¾	10
24⅛	6½	..	Am Metal	500	8½	7½	8⅛	6⅞
16⅞	3	..	Am Metal 6%	170	28	24	28	24
58	15¼	.6	Am Power & Lt	7100	15⅞	14	15⅞	13½
49¾	10	5	Am P&L 6% pf	900	52½	51	51⅞	51½
10½	3½	..	Am P&L pf A	1100	43¾	41⅞	43⅝	41⅝
16⅜	3	..	Am Radiator	3200	9¼	8⅛	9⅛	9⅛
29¼	13⅜	3	Am Rolling Mill	4100	16	15¾	15¾	15½
½	⅛	..	Am Safety Razor	400	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜
21½	5½	..	Am Ship & Com	300	5	5	5	
85	22	..	Am Smelt & Ref	8600	24	21½	22⅜	21¾
123⅞	3	..	Am Smelt & Rpf	400	58⅛	56	58⅛	
36¾	20	2½‡	Am Steel Fdries	700	12½	11½	12⅛	12
39¼	13	2	Am Stores	400	35⅝	35	35⅞	
90	45	7	Am Sugar Ref	200	32½	32½	32½	
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Sug Ref pf	100	87	87	87	
70	10½	..	Am Tel & Tel	12700	118⅝	116¼	116⅝	117⅜
34½	11	3	Am Type F pf	200	45	42	45	
51	11	..	Am Wat W&E	5100	31½	29⅞	30¾	30⅞
6⅝	1⅝	..	Am WW&E ct	600	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
34¾	15½	..	Am Woolen	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
8	2	..	Am Woolen pf	700	35¾	34	34½	34¾
4⅞	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	900	2¼	1¾	2¼	2
30	10	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	8	8	8	
12⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1200	5½	4⅜	5¼	4½
17½	5¼	1.20	Am Zinc L&S pf	400	30	28½	30	
74	10	6½	Anaconda Cop	3200	13½	12¾	13¼	12¼
6	1¾	..	Anchor Cap	1300	13½	11¾	13⅛	11½
14	7	1	Anchor Cap pf	400	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	
7	3	..	Andes Copper	100	6¼	6	6¼	6⅜
5⅞	2⅜	..	Archer Daniels	500	14½	14	14½	
1¼	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	1100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
3¼	1	..	Armour Ill B	1600	13⅜	12¾	13⅛	
14¼	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	800	14⅞	13¾	14⅜	
2⅝	⅝	..	Arnold Constable	500	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
10⅜	3	..	Asso Apparel Ind	700	2¾	2¼	2¾	
94	17⅞	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	9¾	9½	9½	
41½	9¾	..	Atchison &SFP	2100	57⅛	55	55	
20	8¾	4‡	Atl Coast Line	400	37	36	37	
25½	7½	..	Atl Refining	900	19½	18⅜	18⅜	
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	300	16⅛	16½	16⅞	
5¼	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1500	5¼	4¾	4¾	

—B—

11⅞	2	..	Baldwin Loco	1100	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11⅜
55	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	2100	34¾	34¾	32	34⅞
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1600	16½	16	16	16⅜
35½	9¼	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	35¾	34	34	35⅛
20	10	6½	Barker Bros pf	40	16	16	16	
6¾	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	900	6¼	6	6⅛	6¼
45	16⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	8600	24½	21¼	21⅝	24⅜
15⅜	3⅛	..	Beatrice Cr pf	700	87½	87½	87½	
45	29¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	45	45	45	
19	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	1900	6½	5½	5½	6
18¾	4¼	..	Bendix Aviation	2700	11⅜	11	11⅜	
24⅜	5¾	..	Best & Co	800	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	
24⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1900	22¾	22	22	
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1300	58¾	56	57	
13⅜	4⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	100	15½	15½	15½	
22¼	4⅛	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1000	17⅞	16¾	17	
51¼	31	4	Bon Ami A	100	49½	49½	49½	
43½	20	2	Borden	7500	32¼	31½	32	
12⅜	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	2000	9⅞	9½	9½	
11¾	4	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	1	1	1	
11¾	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	1000	8½	7½	8⅜	
10½	4	1	Briggs & Strat	200	9½	9½	9½	
50¼	11⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	2500	27¼	26¼	26½	
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	4000	62½	62¼	62½	
58	22¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	200	45⅛	43	45¼	
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	81	81	81	
36	23	3	Brown Shoe	100	34	34	34	
5	1½	..	Bruns Terminal	1000	2	1¾	1¾	
75	25	7	Bucyrus Erie	200	5½	5	7½	
8⅞	2½	..	Bucyrus E pf	40	70¼	70	70	
30	1½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	10	7½	7½	7½	
3⅜	1	..	Bullard	500	7½	7	7	
13¼	6¼	.80	Burns Bros A cts	100	13	13	13	
21¾	3½	..	Burns Bros pf	20	5½	5½	5½	
65	7¼	..	Burroughs Add	1000	12⅞	12	12¼	
8	1¾	..	Bush Terminal	200	9	8¼	8¼	
65	12½	7	Bush Terminal	200	9	8¼	8¾	
2¼	½	..	Bush T Bldg pf	50	48	48	48	
19	7	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	13¼	13	13¼	
61	35¼	7	Byers	7500	18¼	17¾	17¾	
			Byers pf	20	53	53	53	

—C—

12⅝	4¼	..	Calif Packing	100	12¾	12½	12½	12½
1	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9	2½	..	Campbell Wy&C	4000	9	7¾	8	8⅛
6	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	1000	6	4¾	5	4⅞
20	1.20	6‡	Canada Dry	1000	13	12⅝	13	13
20	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	5500	17½	16⅜	16⅝	17⅜
10	1	..	Cannon Mills	1200	20	19¾	20	
4	2½	..	Capital Admin pf	300	7½	7½	7½	
64	16¾	..	Case Thresh	25000	63	60¼	61	61⅝
75	20	7	Case Thresh pf	20	67¾	67¾	67½	
5¾	1¼	.80	Caterpillar Trac	15000	12¼	11⅜	11¾	11⅝
5¾	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	800	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2¼	¾	..	Celotex ct	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
31	15	..	Century Ribbon	500	4½	4	4⅛	
1	⅛	..	Cerro de Pasco	2500	14½	13⅜	13⅜	
1	⅛	..	Certain-Teed	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
20⅝	4½	2	Chesapeake Corp	7500	18⅜	17⅜	18⅛	
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	9500	27⅞	27	27	
3¾	½	..	Chi & E Ill	200	3¾	3½	3¾	
6	⅛	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	4	4	4	
6	1¾	..	Chi & Gt West	7500	5½	4¾	5	
14	7	1	Chi & Gt W pf	5000	13¼	11½	12⅜	
2¼	⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P	5000	4½	4¼	4¼	
1¼	⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3500	7	6	6½	
4	1½	..	Chi & N'western	2500	13	12	12⅜	
11⅞	2	..	Chi Pneu Tool	3500	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1200	8⅞	8¼	8¼	
2	⅛	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	800	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	10	12	12	12	
1	⅛	..	Chickasha Cot O	200	10	10	10	
15⅛	6	..	Childs Company	2000	5¼	4¾	5	
16⅛	5	1	Chile Copper	30	15½	14½	14½	
28½	11½	2	Chrysler	15000	16½	15½	14½	
68	50	6½	City Ice & Fuel	7500	15⅜	15	15⅜	15¾
2⅛	¼	..	City Ice & F pf	10	57	56	56	56
31½	11	1	City Stores	400	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	
95	65	6	Colgate-Palm P	7500	19½	18⅜	18⅜	18¼
10⅞	2¾	..	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	86	86	86	
12⅜	2⅞	..	Collins & Aikman	2500	8	7¾	7¾	
19¾	4½	1a	Columbia Gas	12500	19¾	18⅝	19	18½
2	⅛	1a	Columbia G pf A	2500	79	78¼	78¾	
14⅞	2½	2	Columbian Carb	7500	34¾	34	34¼	
11	3⅞	.50	Columbia Pic vtc	2500	14⅞	14¼	14¼	
20¾	10½	2	Comm Credit	3500	6⅜	6	6⅛	
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Trr	2500	23⅜	22¾	23¼	
10⅝	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	13500	10¼	10	10	
5	1⅝	..	Comwlth & So	19500	5½	4¾	5	
18	5	..	Comwlth&S 6pf	2500	67¼	66	66	
11½	6½	1	Conde Nast Pub	100	10	10	10	
5⅜	1	..	Congoleum Nairn	100	10	10	10	
11⅜	2¾	..	Consol Pln Ind	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4	1	..	Consol Plm I pf	200	6½	6½	6½	
68¾	31¼	4	Consol Oil	3500	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	
95½	72½	5	Consol Gas	7500	83½	82⅝	82⅝	
107⅝	49¼	1	Consol Gas pf	500	94¾	94¾	94¾	
100¼	79	8	Consol Laundries	3000	6¾	6¼	6¾	
11	2	..	Consol Oil pf	100	100	100	100	
11½	1½	..	Consol2Rys Cu pf	400	7	6½	6½	
1⅜	¼	..	Consol Textile	4700	1½	1¼	1½	
11	2	..	Container B	400	1	1	1	
7¾	2¼	..	Cont Baking A	700	7¾	7½	7½	
1⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	200	45	45	45	
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	4000	34⅞	33½	33¾	
5⅜	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	5½	5½	5½	
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	2700	22¾	22	22½	
1⅜	⅝	..	Cont Motors	700	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	9900	8⅝	8	8⅛	
49¾	24¾	3	Corn products	2700	49¼	47½	47⅞	
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	50	125½	125½	125½	
5	1½	..	Coty	1700	5	4¾	4¾	
23	13½	2‡	Cream of Wheat	1400	21¼	20½	21¼	
6¾	2¼	..	Crex Carpet	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	
15⅞	7¾	..	Crosley Radio	400	5¼	5	5¼	
3	½	..	Crown Cork & S	200	12	11¼	11¼	
23¼	6	..	Crown Zellerback	400	3	3	3	
49¾	15	..	Crucible Steel	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	
20	4	..	Crucible Steel pf	30	38⅞	38½	38¾	
2	⅜	..	Cuba Co	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
3	⅜	..	Cuba Ry pf	20	2	2	2	
35½	20	2½	Cuban Am Sug	100	3	3	3	
31	7	..	Cudahy Packing	300	33½	32½	32½	
86	47	7	Curtis Publishing	200	18	17½	17½	
2¾	1½	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	72½	72½	72½	
3⅞	⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	14000	3¼	2¾	2¾	
10	3½	..	Curtiss Wright A	7100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
			Cutler Hammer	200	10	10	10	

—D—

5⅝	1	..	Davison Chem	4100	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅛
2	⅛	.60	Davega St	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¼
8¼	2½	.40	Deere & Co pf	1400	11⅜	11⅛	11½	11⅜
35½	8¼	..	Del & Hudson	12700	83¾	81¼	81¼	83
122	54	8	Del Lack & W	21000	35½	31⅛	32¾	32½
18	12	1	Detroit Edison	200	91½	91	91	91
11⅜	7½	1.20	Diamond Match	1700	18	17⅜	17⅞	18
18	11¼	1.50	Dome Mines	4600	11⅛	10⅜	11	10⅝
13⅞	5	..	Dominion Stores	1400	16¾	16¼	16⅜	17
23	5	3	Douglas A	200	9¾	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
12½	2⅜	3	Dresser A	200	11	10⅝	11	10¼
59¾	22	3	Dresser B	100	6	6	6	6
105	80¾	6	du Pont de Nem	31000	42¼	40½	40⅝	41⅛
97	87	5	du Pont deb	200	103	102⅞	103	
			Duquesne Lt pf	10	96	96	96	

—E—

87⅞	35¼	3	Eastern Roll Mill	200	4	4	4	
8	3	..	Eastman Kodak	2400	60	58	58	58½
1¼	⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	400	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
32¾	8½	1.20	Eitingon Schild	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2½	⅛	..	Elec-Auto-Lite	9700	21¼	21¼	20⅜	20¾
4	⅞	..	Elec Boat n	4400	2	2	2	
64	10¾	7	Elec & Mus Ind	9100	3⅜	3	3⅛	3⅛
15¾	2⅝	..	Elec Pow & L pf	400	53	51½	52	51
15½	8½	6	Elec Pow & Lt	31000	15¾	13½	15⅜	13⅝
33¼	12⅝	3	El Pw&L 6% pf	700	46¼	44¾	46⅛	44¾
¾	⅛	..	Elec Sto Battery	1400	29⅝	28	29⅝	28
3⅝	½	..	Elk Horn Coal	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	
36⅛	16	3	Elk Horn Coal pf	10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
25	¼	1	Endicott Johnson	700	33¼	32½	32½	
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	700	16½	16	16	
10⅝	2	..	Erie RR	200	47	47	47	
15⅞	2¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	1400	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
7¼	2	2e	Eureka Vacuum	400	14⅛	13⅜	13⅜	14
3½	⅛	..	Evans Products	100	2	2	2

REHABILITATION PLAN OUTLINED BY ROBERTSON

Business Leaders Hear Discussion on Ways to Aid Industry

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 29—"Financial and credit affairs are clearly and positively better. In fact, it might well be said that whatever weaknesses there were in the financial situation have been corrected or are in the process of being cured," according to Mr. A. W. Robertson, chairman of the board of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, recently named head of the National Committee on Rehabilitation.

Speaking today to a large group of the business and industrial leaders of this district, at the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Robertson outlined the purpose and plans of his committee. This was the official inauguration of the activity of this committee which it is confidently expected will help put industry back into the swing of production, and men back to work.

At the conference of business and industrial committees held in Washington Aug. 26 and 27 a Central Business and Industrial Committee was created and a program of activities authorized.

As a member of the Central Committee Mr. Robertson was asked to head up an organization known as the National Committee on Rehabilitation, the purpose of which is to induce manufacturing and other industries to make capital expenditures now for the rehabilitation of plant and replacement of obsolete and worn-out equipment.

"Improvement or alteration work done now would be helpful in many ways. It would help unemployment. It would cost less. It would interfere little with routine production," said Mr. Robertson.

Spending Justified

In discussing some basic reasons why business would be justified in spending money now for rehabilitation and modernization, Mr. Robertson said:

"Reserves in the Federal Reserve Banks, beyond what they are required by law to maintain, are above $300,000,000. Potentially such reserves suggest the basis for expansion of bank deposits, or, on the other side of the balance sheet, bank loans and investments, of approximately $3,000,000,000.

"In the past, large excess bank reserves have produced credit expansion. In the coming months, as confidence returns, and as funds are required by business, it is natural to expect that the law of credit expansion under like circumstances will work and that these excess funds will be put to use. This will tend to raise prices and to stimulate business generally.

"This expansion of reserves," said Mr. Robertson, "may be expected to go further because of the following factors in the situation. A few weeks ago the last of the gold withdrawals from central banks of this country for continental Europe had taken place. Since then we have gained steadily in gold by an amount approximating $140,000,000. It is entirely likely that there will be a further increase in our gold supply from abroad. Such excess reserves will have the same effect on our bank deposits as the other excess reserves, namely, to induce credit expansion.

Hoarding Decreases

"As proof that hoarding is decreasing, our currency in circulation is turning over more rapidly since the 1st of July, and is now returning to the banks. With confidence growing it should return to the banks in substantial amounts which will in turn increase excess reserves by a like amount.

Continuing, Mr. Robertson said: "The questions which men of affairs should ask themselves are:

"Have we arrived at the period when we should set our respective business houses in order in preparation for an early business revival, or stated in a somewhat different way: Have we arrived at the period when the country has been sufficiently deflated to make a concerted effort to start business in the other direction not only advisable, but absolutely necessary? It seems clear to me that the answer to this question should be 'Yes.'

"The work can be done to greater advantage now than later because of the favorable prices of labor and material. If done now, there will be less interference with production, and in some cases labor could be employed which would substantially reduce the amount of relief being furnished to employees."

MONTAGU NORMAN NOT IN NEW YORK ON DEBT PARLEY

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Officials at the Foreign Office today disclaimed any knowledge of reports published in the United States that Mr. Montagu Norman, now in New York, is engaged in negotiations concerning war debts and tariffs.

About the only items printed in London regarding the Governor of the Bank of England are in the humorous journals which twit him about his ineffective disguises. On this trip Mr. Norman traveled as "Professor Skinner" but there was no difficulty in penetrating that alias.

In American quarters here nothing was known of reports from the United States that Mr. Norman would return to London with Ambassador Mellon. It was said at the Embassy that they might travel on the same liner but that nothing was known of any other arrangements.

NEW PULLMAN, COACH TICKET

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—A new form of combination Pullman and railroad ticket is being put into service by the New York Central between New York and Chicago, New York and Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit, between Cleveland and Chicago and Detroit and Chicago. After being tested in the heavy passenger service between the large commercial centers the use of the new ticket probably will be extended to other cities.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Commercial Credit Company took no action on the quarterly dividend of 12½ cents on the common stock due at this time. It was announced today. However the regular quarterly dividends were declared on the 6½ per cent, 7 per cent, 8 per cent and $3 class "A" convertible preferred stocks.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
2 Alum Co Am	63½	62	62
1 Alum Ltd	23	23	23
1 Am Austin	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Am Beverage	7	7	7
6 Am Cit P&LB	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3 Am C Pow A	⅝	⅝	⅝
12 Am C Pow B	⅝	⅝	⅝
47 Am Cyan B	⅜	⅜	⅜
10 Am Equities	7	6¾	6⅞
35 Am & Fgn P war	3¼	3	3
4 Am Founders	9	8¾	9
56 Am Gas & El	2⅜	2	2
10 Am Invest	41¾	39	40⅜
12 Am Invest war	4½	4⅛	4⅛
4 Am Light & T	1	⅞	1
2 Am Maracaibo	24⅜	23¼	23¼
3 Am Meter	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Am Sta P S A	4	4	4
416 Am Sup Power	10¼	8⅛	8⅝
2 Am Sup P 1 pr	72	72	72
1 Am Sup P pf	40	40	40
2 Am Ut & G B vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Am Yvette	⅜	⅜	⅜
7 Anglo-Chi Nit	⅜	⅜	⅜
4 Ark Nat Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜
11 Ark Nat Gas A	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1 Ark Nat Gas pf	5	5	5
20 As G & El A	4¼	3⅞	4¼
3 As G & E	4¾	4⅜	4¾
2 As Laund	⅜	⅜	⅜
5 As Tel Ut	4	3⅞	4
2 Atl Cst Fish	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
262 Atlas Corp	9⅞	9¼	9¾
1 Atlas Corp pf A	37½	37½	37½
28 Atlas Corp war	3	2¾	2⅞
B			
18 Blue Ridge	4½	4¼	4¼
1 Bras Tr & Lt	10½	10¼	10¼
1 Bridgeport Mach	⅜	⅜	⅜
3 Buckeye P L	24	24	24
2 Buf N & E P pf	22¾	22½	22½
9 Burma Ltd	1	1	1
15 Bwana M'Kubwa			
C			
62 Can Marc Wirel	1½	1⅜	1⅜
18 Cam Co vtc			
1 Caib Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Celanese pf	⅞	⅞	⅞
17 Cent Pub S A	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
4 Cen Pub S Del	1¾	1¾	1¾
66 Cent St El	2	1⅞	2
91 Cities Service	4	3⅞	3⅞
1 Cit Srv pf	5½	5⅜	5½
2 Claude Neon Lts	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
10 Colomb Syn	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Colum G&E cv pf	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Colum O&G vtc	98	94¼	96
61 Comwlth&Sc war	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
11 Cons Cop Min	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Cont Shar cvt pf	1	1	1
1 Cont Shar B pf	3½	3½	3½
8 Cord Corp	3¼	3¼	3¼
8 Cosden Oil	4⅜	4	4¼
2 Creole Pet	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
14 Crocker Wh	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 Crown C Pet	10	9½	9¼
6 Curtis Mfg A	6¼	6	6¼
D			
1 Darby Pet	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3 Deere & Co	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
11 De Foest	⅝	⅛	⅛
1 Dochler Die	2½	2½	2½
E			
21 East Sta Pow B	4	3½	3⅞
1 Eastern Ut A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8 Eisler Elec	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
507 El Bond&Sh	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
3 El Bond&Sh pf	48	42½	45
2 El Pow As	65	63	65
4 El Pow As A	9	8⅜	8⅝
6 El P&L opt war	9	8¾	9
75 El P&L 2d pf A	65⅜	61½	61⅜
6 Europ El A	32¼	32¼	32¼
3 Europ El deb rts	⅜	⅜	⅜
F			
2 Feder Met	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Fiat rcts	8½	8½	8½
25 Fla P&L 7 pf	57¾	57¾	57¾
3 Ford M Can A	10⅜	9¾	9¾
33 Ford Mot Ltd	5	4¾	4¾
2 Founda Foreign A	4⅜	4¼	4¼
2 Franklin Mfg	1⅜	1½	1⅜
G			
1 Gen Alloys	1½	1½	1½
3 Gen Aviation	3¼	3¼	3¼
†50 Gen G&El cv pf B	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1 Gen Th Eq cv pf	1½	1½	1½
4 Glen Alden	20⅞	19¼	20⅛
1 Globe Underwr	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
26 Gold Seal Elec	2	2	2
63 Goldman Sachs	4¼	4	4
†30 Gt Atl & P nv	150	147	147
†10 Gt A&P 1st pf	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
1 Greenfield T&D	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Gulf Oil Pa	40½	40½	40½
H			
1 Hamilton Gas vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Holling Gold	5	5	5
10 Hudson Bay M&S	3¼	3¼	3¼
10 Hydro El Sec	7⅞	7½	7¾
1 Hygrade Fd	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
I			
1 Ind Ter Ill B	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
7 Ind Type Line	4½	4½	4½
7 Insull Util	¾	¾	¾
1 Ins Co N Am	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 Insuran Sec	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 Int Cig Mach	22	21	22
†25 Int'l Hyd-El pf	27½	27½	27½
1 Intl Hold	2	2	2
11 Internat ePt	11¼	11	11¼
15 Inter Util B	3¼	3	3¼
5 Interst Equit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Irving Air Ch	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
22 Ital Superpow A	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Ital Super deb rt	1	1	1
K			
1 Kerr Lake	⅛	⅛	⅛
L			
3 Lib McN & L	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5 Lone Star Gas	8⅜	8¼	8¼
M			
14 Magdalena Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Margay Oil	8	8	8
1 Mass Util Asso	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Mavis Bott A	⅜	⅜	⅜
2 Memphis N Gas	4	4	4
†25 Metro Ed pf	75	75	75
30 Mid West Util	⅜	⅜	⅜
2 Mid W Ut cv pf xw	33⅜	31⅜	31⅜
1 Mining Co Can	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Mo-Kans P L	4	4	4
1 Mount Prod	4¼	4¼	4¼
N			
6 Nat Avia	5	4⅞	5
3 Nat Fuel G	14¼	14	14¼
4 Nat Investors	3¼	3	3¼
†50 Nat P&L 6% pf	76¾	76	76¾
1 Nat Sug Ref	25½	25½	25¾
†80 Nat Trans	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
10 N E Pow pf	55¾	55¾	55¾
20 Newmont Min	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝
2 NY Auction	2	2	2
1 N Y Hond Ros	11	11	11
1 NY Steam	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Niag Hud Pow	19⅞	19¼	19⅛
1 Niag Hud A war	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Niag Hud C war	⅞	⅞	⅞
7 Niag Shares Md B	11½	11⅜	11⅜
2 Niles-Bem-P	8	7⅞	8
5 Nipissing Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Nor Europ Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
O			
21 Ohio Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Ohio Oil pf	2	2	2
P			
1 Pac G&E 1 pf	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1 Pan-Am Airways	24	24	24
17 Pennroad	3⅜	3¼	3¼
1 Phoenix Sec	¾	¾	¾
3 Pilot Radio A	2	2	2
2 Pioneer Gold M	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4 Pitney-Bowes	3⅜	3	3
9 Prod Roy	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Pruden Inv	6¼	6¼	6¼
4 Pub Ut Hold war	⅛	⅛	⅛
37 Pub Ut Hold xw	1⅛	1	1
4 Pub Ut Hold pf	4½	4½	4½
R			
1 Railroad Sh	1½	1½	1½
3 Relian Intl A	1½	1½	1½
2 eRlian Manage	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8 Republic Gas	½	½	½
2 Richman Bros	28½	28½	28½
1 Rossia Intl	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Royal Type	8	8	8
S			
48 St Regis Pap	5¾	5⅜	5½
1 St Regis Pap pf	40	40	40
1 Salt Cr Prod	5¼	5¼	5¼
5 Schulte Real Est	¾	¾	¾
3 Seaboard Util	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6 Sec Allied Corp n v	8½	7½	8½
8 Sec Corp Gen	11	10	11
9 Segal Lock	1¼	1	1
6 Selected Indus	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Sel Ind (al' ctf)	55	54½	55
4 Shenandoah	2	2	2
†40 Singer Mfg	4¾	4¼	4¼
2 Smith A O	121	120	120
6 Southern Corp	37⅞	36	36
11 So Nat Gas	2	2	2
1 Southland Roy	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Span & Gen B	4½	4⅛	4⅛
6 St Oil Ind	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 St Oil Ky	24½	24¼	24¼
†50 St Oil Ohio	13¾	13¾	13¾
†50 St Pow & L pf	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
2 Stand Pub Svc A	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Stutz Mot Am	3¾	3¾	3¾
48 Swift & Co	20	20	20
20 Swift Int	10½	9⅜	10
T	23	22½	22½
21 Technicolor	5¼	4⅞	5
†3 Teck-Hugh G	3⅜	3½	3½
1 Texon Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Todd Ship	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Transcont Air	3½	3½	3½
7 Trans-Lux	1	1	1
1 Truns Pork Strs	11	11	11
2 Tri-Cont war	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
5 Tubize Chat Corp	14	11⅞	11⅞
U			
5 Unit Corp war	5½	5⅜	5½
198 Unit Founders	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
160 United Gas	4¼	3⅞	4
22 Unit Gas war	1	1	1
20 Unit Gas pf	50	48	48½
51 Un Lt & Pow A	8⅜	8	8¼
11 Un Lt & P cv pf	37	35½	35½
21 US Elec Pow	14	14	14
2 U S Finish	2	1⅞	2
7 US Foil B	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
8 Unit Verde	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Universal Pict	3½	3½	3½
7 Utility Equities	¼	3½	3½
27 Util Power & Lt	4	3⅞	4
3 Ut P & Lt B ctf	15	12	15
4 Utility & Ind	3¼	3	3
V			
15 Van Camp	⅜	⅜	⅜
4 Van Camp pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
W			
17 Wenden Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
†25 Westvaco Chlor pf	58	58	58
2 Woolworth Ltd	10¼	10¼	10¼
DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)			
10 Ala Pow 4½s '67	80½	79½	79½
11 Alumin Co 5s '52	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Alumin Ltd 5s '48	66	66	66
2 Am G & Pow 5s '53	85	85	85
10 Am Pw & Lt 6s 2016	32	32	32
4 Am Rad 4½s '47	74¼	74¼	74¼
18 Am Roll M 4½s '33	94	94	94
1 Appalach Pw 5s '56	72	71¾	71¾
3 Ark Pw & Lt 5s '56	91	91	91
4 Asso Elec 4½s '53	88½	88	88
17 Asso G&E 5s '50	56	55⅝	55⅝
7 Asos G&E 5½s '77	39¼	38	38½
36 Asso G&E 5s '68	41	40	41
72 Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	37¾	36	37
12 Asso Rayon 5s '50	40	33	33½
8 Asso T Ut 5½s '44 C	32½	31¾	31¾
1 Asso Tel Ut 6s '33	50	50	50
5 Asso T&T 5½s '60	42	42	42
9 Bell Tel Can 5s '55 A	96½	96⅜	96½
6 Bell Tel Can 5s '60 C	96¼	96⅛	96¼
1 Bflo Gen El 5s '39	106	106	106
6 Can N Ry Eq 7s '35	101¾	101¼	101¼
2 Cap Adm 5s '53 Aww	73	73	73
2 C Ill P S 5s '56 B	63	63	63
50 Cities Ser 5s '50	48½	48¼	48¼
6 Cities S G 5½s'42	49¾	49¼	49½
4 Cities Svc G P 6s'43	65¼	65	65
25 Cities Svc P 5½s'52	54¼	53⅝	53⅝
1 Cleve El Illum 5s'39	103¾	103⅜	103¼
2 Comwlth Ed 5s'33 A	100½	100¼	100¼
1 Comw'lth Ed 5s'54 B	99½	99½	99½
5 Comw'lth Ed 4s'81 F	85¾	85½	85½
26 Com'lth E 5½s G '62	102	101¾	102
18 Comw'lth S 5½s'48 A	80¾	79	79
3 Conn Lt&P 5s D '62	63½	63½	63¼
4 Cons G Ut 6½s'43 A	27½	25½	25½
1 Cons Gas Ut 6s'43 A	38	38	38
46 Cont G&El 5s '58 A	63½	62½	63¼
1 Crane Co 5s '40	82	82	82
4 Cudahy P 5½s'37	89	88¾	89
5 Dayton P&L 5s'41	99¾	99¾	99¾
12 Dayton P&L 5s'41 n	99½	99¾	99¾
11 Det C Gas 6s'47 A	92	92	92
7 East Util Inv 5s'54 A	32½	32½	32½
1 Ed Elec Ill 5s'34	101½	101½	101½
10 Ed Elec Ill 5s'33	101½	101½	101½
2 El PNG 6½s A'43 ww	60	60	60
71 Elec P&Lt 5s 2030	61½	59¾	60
6 Empire G&E 5½s'52	58	58	58
6 Empire O&R 5½s'42	58	57½	57½
2 Fairbanks M 5s '42	68	67¾	68
3 Firestn C M 5s'48	81	81	81
19 Fisk Rub 5½s '31	39	37	39
4 Fisk R 5½'31 COD	38	37	38
7 Fla Pw & L 5s '54	73	73	73
3 Fla Pow 5½ '79 A	66¼	66	66
2 Gat Pow 5s '56	72	71½	71½
7 Gen Bronze 6s '40	53	52	52
1 Gen Mot Accp 5s'34	100¾	100⅛	100¾
1 Gen Mot Accp 5s'35	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Gen Mot Accp 5s'36	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Gen Pub Ut 6½s'56	37	37	37
9 Gen Vend 6s'37xw	5¼	4¼	5
2 Gen W Wks 5s'43 A	44	44	44
11 Gen W Wks 6s'44 B	20	19½	20
1 Geo Pow 5s '67	86	86	86
5 Glidden Co 5½s'58	65	65	65
4 Gobel (A) 6½s'35 A	74½	74	74
1 Green Mt P 5s'48	84	84	84
9 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Gulf St U 4½'61 B	69	69	69
10 Hood Rub 5½s '36	51	49	49
2 Hous L&P 4½'78 D	91	91	91
1 Idaho Pow 5s '47	89¾	89¾	89¾
2 Ill Cen RR 4½s'34	96½	96½	96½
8 Ill Pow 5s '33	56½	56	56
26 Ill P&L 5s '56 C	99¾	99¾	99¾
14 Ill Pw&L 5½s '57	74	73	73¼
10 Ind & Mich 5s '55	62¼	62¼	62¼
2 Ind Svc 5s '50	45	45	45
1 Inter Pow Sec 7s 36D	98⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2 Inter P Ser 6½s 55C	73½	73½	73½
6 Int P Sec 6½s 54B	103¾	103¾	103¾
20 Inter Sec Am 5s '47	55	55	55
2 Inter Pow 6s 52	50	49	49
5 Inter Pow 5s 57	74	73	73
13 Jer C P&L 4½s 61C	86	85⅞	86
2 Jones & Laugh 5s 39	99	99	99
4 Kan P&L 5s 57B	84	84	84
5 Kan Pow 5s 47A	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Ky Util 5s 61H	76	76	76
5 Kresge 5s '45	91	91	91
5 Kresge 5s 45 ctf	84	84	84
3 Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	85	84½	84½
5 Long Isl Lt 6s 45	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Los Ang G&E 6s 61	100	100	100
4 Manit P 5½s 51A	65	65	65
2 Memp P&Lt 5s 48	96½	96½	96½
5 Mid West Util 5s 33	9¾	9½	9¾
30 Mid West Util 5s 34	10	9¾	10
1 Mid Sts Pet 6½s 43A	39¾	39¾	39¾
3 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	94½	94½	94½
4 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	84	84	84
1 Mo Pow & L 5½s '55	90	90	90
80 Miss Riv Fu 6s'44xw	80	80	80
8 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	81	80	81
2 Mo Pb Svc 5s 47 A	66½	66½	66½
1 Mon Pw5½s'53B	76½	76½	76½
6 Mont LH&P5s'51A	93¾	93¼	93¾
10 Narragansett 5s '57	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Natl El Pow 5s '57	97¾	97¾	97¾
63 Nat Pub Svc 5s '78	6	5¾	5¾
2 Nat Pb Ser 5s'78 cod	23	23	23
5 Nebr Pow 4½s '81	94	94	94
2 New Cal El 5s '56	72¾	72¾	72¾
11 NE G&E 5s '50	67⅝	65¾	65¾
3 NE G&El 5s '47	60	65⅜	65⅜
9 NE Po 5½s '54	69½	68	68
6 NE Po 5s '48	65½	64¾	65⅛
1 N E Po 5s '51	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 N O Pb Svc 4½s '35	73	73	73
4 NY St El&G 4½s '80	85½	85	85
5 No Am L&P 5s '36	81½	81	81½
2 No In PS 4½s'70E	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 N Oh Po&Lt 5½s'51	95½	95½	95½
1 Ohio Edison 5s '60	95½	95½	95½
1 Oh P S 5½s '61 E	87½	87½	87½
1 Oswego Falls 6s '41	53	53	53
1 Pac G&E 5½s'62C	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
15 Pac P & L 5s '55	73½	73¼	73½
1 Penn CP&L 4½s'77	79¾	79¾	79¾
5 Penn El 4s '71F	74	73½	73½
2 Penn Oh Ed 6s'30xw	83	83	83
5 Penn-Oh Ed 5½s'59B	81	80½	81
70 Penn W&P 5s '40	102	102	102
103 Peo GL&C 6sC'57	99¾	99¼	99⅝
2 Phil El Po 5½s'72	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Phil R & Co 5s '39	56½	56½	56½
2 PoCrp Can4½s'59B	60	60	60
1 PS NIll 4½s '78D	80	80	80
1 P S N Ill 5s '66 C	87¾	87¾	87¾
9 P S N Ill 4½s '81 F	79¼	78½	78½
22 P S N Ill 6½s G '37	99½	99	99½
7 P S Su 5½s'49A	73½	72½	73
10 Pug SdP&L5½s'49	80¾	80	80¾
1 Pug SdP&L5s'50C	74	74	74
12 Pug SP&L 4½s'50D	69¾	68⅝	68⅝
4 R K O 6s '41 f pd	81½	80	81½
1 Reliance Mg 5s '54A	62	62	62
1 Rep G 6s '45 A	21	21	21
11 Roch G&ES8s'62	96⅜	96¼	96¼
1 Roch C P 5s '53	54	54	54
7 St L G&C 6s '47	24	24	24
1 Schulte RE 6s '35 xw	17	17	17
5 Shaw W&P4½s '67A	71	66	66
2 Shaw W&P 5s '70C	88	88	88
1 Shaw-Wyo 6s '47	35	34	35
6 SEP&L 6s 2025 Axw	80	80	80
6 Sou Ind G&E 5½s 57	96¾	96⅜	96⅜
1 Sou Nat Gas 6s 44	45	45	45
1 Sou-w A T 5s 61A	60	60	60
5 Sou'w Dairy 6½s 38	6	6	6
2 Stand G&E 6s 35	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Stand G&E 6s 35	77½	77½	77½
2 Stand G&E 6s 66	68½	67½	68¼
1 Stand Tel 5½s 43	42½	42½	42½
1 Sun Pipe Line 5s 40	93½	93½	93½
1 Superpow Ill 4½s 68	75	75	75
3 Swift & Co. 5s 40	93	93	93
3 Swift & Co. 5s 44	101¾	101	101¾
1 Syracuse Lt 5½s 54	103	103	103
1 Tex City Gas 5s 48	56¼	56¼	56¼
5 Tex El Svc 5s 60	86⅝	86½	86½
4 Tex Gas Util 6s 45	23	22	22
3 Tex P & Lt 5s 56	91	91	91
2 Tri Util 5s 79	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Twin C R T 5½s 52A	39½	39½	39½
1 Uien & Co 6s 44	34	34	34
6 Union Elec 5s 57	99	98¾	98¾
4 Union G Corp 5s 50	98½	98½	98½
6 Union T Dall 5s 42	86	86	86
6 Un Lt & P 6½s 74	65	64	64
2 Un Lt & Rys 5½s 52	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Un Lt & Rys 6s 52A	84½	84½	84½
1 U S Rub 6½s 33	82½	92½	92½
7 U S Rub 6½s 39	55	55	55
5 Utah P&Lt 4½s'44	74½	74	74
5 Van Camp Pkg 6s'48	25½	24½	24¾
3 Waldorf-Ast 7s '54	9½	8¾	9
4 West Tex Ut 5s'57A	57¾	56	56
1 Wisc P&L 5s'58F	85¼	85½	85¼
FOREIGN BONDS			
17 Buen Aires Pr 7½s47	34	33	34
5 Cauca Val 7s '46	13	13	13
5 Cent Ger Pw 6s'34	44	44	44
5 Danish Con 8½s'55	75½	74	75½

Need Seen For Improved Local Transportation

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Business recovery is linked closely to good local transportation in all urban communities and business men should coöperate actively in seeing that it is maintained, a report just sent to a national referendum by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States declares. The report is based on a national investigation by a special committee.

More than 14,000,000,000 passengers are being carried annually by electric rail, bus and trolley bus lines in cities and continuance of their service is imperative, the report says.

Financial conditions of most lines are so critical that unless immediate remedial steps are taken service cannot continue, it is declared. Public coöperation which will enable private managements to carry on, or subsidy by public funds, were said to be inevitable. Relief from charges listed as "unfair," which included paving costs and taxes sometimes totaling one-tenth of gross receipts, was urged as an emergency measure.

The necessity for retaining electric rail lines as the backbone of local transportation was emphasized. Pointing

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Rime-O-Grams No. 22

Published: Aug. 1

Cathedrals and Temples

ANSWERS

1.

A landmark of London,
Revered and renowned,
Where genius is honored
And monarchs are crowned.
(Westminster Abbey)

2.

In dazzling brilliance
Arises its dome,
Which shows you're not far
From the city of Rome.
(St. Peter's)

3.

Of an edifice grand,
Built with infinite pains
By the wisest of men,
Not a vestige remains.
(Solomon's Temple)

4.

How could they destroy
That cathedral of dreams,
Whose rose window scattered
Such radiant gleams?
(Rheims Cathedral)

5.

The church of "the lily"
In the "city of flowers,"
Was built by old masters
At the height of their powers.
(The Duomo, or Cathedral at Florence)

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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Christopher Latham Sholes
(1819-1890)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BORN in Columbia County, Penna. From the age of 14, when he was apprenticed to the editor of the Danville (Penna.) Intelligencer, printing always held an important place with Mr. Sholes.

The records show that the first typewriter was patented by Henry Mills in England in 1714. As no drawings of this machine are in existence we have no knowledge of its construction. In 1784 a French machine—the next on record—was produced.

Many and varied were those that followed, but none had the qualifications that were essential to success. W. A. Best in 1829 patented the first American machine. It remained for Sholes to perfect and patent in June, 1868, the forerunner of the modern successful machine that gave to him the title of **the father of the typewriter.**

Rime-O-Grams
No. 34

Statesmen

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

He liked not display
Nor loud ostentation.
His king was upset.
By his bold Declaration.

2.

A diplomat shrewd,
A cardinal clever;
One purpose unceasing—
"The lilies forever."

3.

Keen and convincing
In matters financial,
He placed Uncle Sam
On a basis substantial.

4.

This statesman was mighty
With tongue and with pen.
If you heed well one saying
You'll rise before ten.

5.

A South Carolinian
Would never agree
That the only right way
Was to set the slaves free.

The answers and names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 34."

In Lighter Vein

A List to Choose From

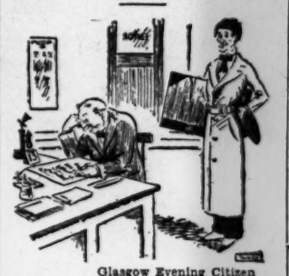
"I have checked up almost '57 varieties' of places for a public speaker to park his hands," writes Dr. John F. Cowan. "In pockets — trousers, coat, vest; upper pockets, lower, rear; hung by thumbs or 'immersed'; hooked in vest armholes; clasped across tummy, ditto back; wadding handkerchief, and unwadding; clenching lapels of coat; pounding desk; brushing hair, slapping (camouflaged) at flies; full-arm gesture, half-arm, finger; pointing at audience; twisting moustache; fingertips together uplifted; fumbling papers; pulling down vest; snapping, and, when not otherwise emphasizing the truth, sawing imaginary wood in the air."—*Christian Register.*

The Difference

Barber (engaging assistant): "I pay lower wages in the summer because the work is easier."

Applicant: "But people get their hair cut just the same."

Barber: "Yes, but you don't have to help them on with their overcoats!"—*Unidentified.*



Glasgow Evening Citizen

Editor: "To be quite candid, I can't make out this drawing at all."

Temperamental One: "Drawing! That isn't drawing, that's writing."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

For the first time in history, the Bank of England, during the recent heat wave, issued an order that clerks not having direct contact with the public might remove their coats?

When the United States took its first census in 1790 there were but 4,000,000 persons in the country, but that the 1930 census showed nearly 123,000,000?

Henry Clay took office as a United States Senator when he was 29—and the Constitution specifies that a Senator shall have attained the age of 30?

The 1932 Olympic Games used "a motion picture camera-stop watch" combination for the first time?

What They Say

Tammany?

"Dazzled by the material achievements of the age, we turn the regulation of the public affairs of our cities over to little groups who utilize their public powers for their own enrichment."—*Samuel Seabury.*

The Strongest Support

"As between a law which favors drinking and a law which favors soberness, the American home and church and the school and workshop stand for the latter."—*Henry Ford.*

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

WE MUST be as courteous to a man as to a picture, which we are willing to give the advantage of a good light.
—EMERSON

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today while we were looking at the beaver houses I thought to myself-"My! Wouldn't the Boss be surprised if Benjamin suddenly came out and started talking to me"—
"Well", I said to myself-"if I could find their door I'd go in and wake him up"—
So I suppose I'll never be able to convince the Boss that Benjamin Beaver and I really met and became good friends-oh shucks!
But a moment later I heard the camp leader say that the beavers slept during the day and did most of their work at night—
But the Boss soon put an end to that idea when he pointed to a place under the water and said-"That must be the door right there"—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Compensation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oklahoma City, Okla.

A BURNING oil well here proved to be another opportunity to demonstrate that unselfed service brings its own remuneration, it enabling one young man, for whom there seemed to be no place, to make a place for himself.

He had been laid off at the shutdown of the wells and had been trying to get work, making the rounds daily at locations of different companies who still had wells in operation. No one seemed to have a place for him.

Then suddenly a well was on fire. From all over the city the leaping flames could be seen. The oil company put on an emergency force, but somehow the young man was overlooked.

He was on the job though, fighting flames untiringly. For several days the flames raged, and still he worked. Then a mishap occurred and he was taken to the hospital. When his name was learned it could not be found among those in the company's employ. His service had been without thought of reimbursement and in self-forgetfulness.

When this was learned by the officials of the company, the young man's name was put on the pay roll, with back pay for the weeks he had been laid off. His hospital expenses were paid by the oil company, and he was employed on steady work when he recovered.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Big Ben is not the name of the famous clock on the House of Parliament Tower but the name of the 13½-ton bell which strikes the hour. It was named after the first Commissioner of Works, Sir Benjamin Hall.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Little, written, garden (Mrs. H. M. M.) — Pronounced *lit'-l, rit'-'n, gard'-'n*, the apostrophe indicating the elision of the vowel sound, but in no wise calling for any obscuration of the preceding or succeeding consonants.

Repetition of last phrases in hymns (M. V.)—When a poem is set to music, it is sometimes necessary to repeat the last line or phrase in each stanza in order to make ends meet. The reading of this repeated matter in the announcement of the hymn is optional, but the weight of platform practice seems to be against it.

Inquiries (G. K. M.) — Not *in-kwih-reze* or *in-kwi'-reze*. Sound it *in-kwire'-iz* (first and last *i*'s short, second long).

Diction (W. S. P.) — The inquirer says: "It seems to me that the word 'diction' is often improperly used, especially in music reviews in commenting on the performance of a singer. Webster's Dictionary is very explicit in defining this word, and confines its use almost entirely to the choice of words. The instances when a singer chooses the words are rare. The objection to its use in this connection, aside from its being incorrect, is that it leaves a reader uncertain what idea the critic is trying to convey — whether he refers to enunciation, pronunciation, phrasing or to the general style."

We have enjoyed using this word in a sense indicating choice of words—that is, suiting words to ideas, and style to the subject. Thus we could comment on the diction of Shakespeare even though we had never heard him speak.

Language grows, however, and many of our best speakers now include enunciation, pronunciation, etc., in their use of the word.

Material, theoretical — Not *muh-tih'-re-ul* and *the-o-reh'-tih-kul*. Pronounce them *ma-tee'-rih-al* (first *a* as in *sofa*, *ee* as in *feet*, *i* as in *ft*, second *a* as in *account*) and *the-o-ret'-ih-kal* (first *e* as in *key*, *o* as in *obey*, second *e* as in *get*, *i* as in *ft*, *a* as in *account*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: A device somewhat similar to a street sweeper has been installed at the entrance to a California yacht harbor to free the water of oil scum and floating debris. James, see whether the ocean has been dusted off; we're taking out the yacht.

New Yorker: The Democratic candidate condemns the wild radicalism of the current Administration. It is understood that he views with particular alarm Comrade Hoover's eight-year plan.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Europe's View of America's View

THAT Europe is making a genuine attempt to understand the American attitude on all the major questions of the day is obvious from the innumerable columns that are devoted in the European press to the declarations of statesmen.

In some respects Europe still regards the American view as mistaken and indeed puzzling. Take, for example, the matter of debts. It is freely argued in the European press that although the payment of reparations by Germany would in any case have come to an end, it was American action which finally broke all prospect of the recovery of sums due to the allies and paid by the allies to the United States. In the first place, American lendings on an extensive scale to Germany complicated the situation, and in the second place when Mr. Hoover proposed a moratorium the whole machinery of payments was destroyed.

It is therefore considered that the forthcoming economic conference must be far less fruitful than it would otherwise be, if the United States maintains its embargo on any discussion of the debts which, in fact, if not legally, are linked with reparations. Again, it is felt that to examine the economic conditions of the world without turning the smallest attention to tariffs will be like a performance of "Hamlet" without the Prince. For although Europe practices protectionism very much as does America, the overwhelming majority of thinking Europeans believe economic nationalism to be one of the causes of the present difficulties.

Thus some pessimism regarding the possible results of a conference in which the United States will bar important subjects from the agenda is entertained in European circles; and whether the criticism is valid or not it is sufficiently strong to call for a further review of the method of procedure.

While America separates tariffs from the economic régime, it joins debts and disarmament; and the statements of Mr. Borah have been commented upon frequently and fully in the European press. But the connection is little acknowledged, since disarmament is generally held to belong to the political order and not to the economic order of things. Still, the American arguments are appreciated, and the discrepancy between a professed inability to pay debts and the continuance of a useless expenditure on armaments would be more readily admitted if American thought was prepared to concede something in the nature of measures of security.

The speech of Mr. Stimson was therefore analyzed with exceptional interest. There was much in it that pleased Europe. Countries like France—that is to say, countries which stand for the status quo—are to a limited extent disposed to see a certain progress in the statement that the Briand-Kellogg pact sanctions the mobilization of world opinion against resort to armed conflict. It is seen to be all to the good that consultations of the signatory powers are said to be inevitable, and that the United States has set up a doctrine against the recognition of the "fruits of aggression."

This goes a long way, but it is not believed that it goes far enough. For although consultations will doubtless be held, they are taken by the American statesman to be implied in the pact. What is asked for is not merely an implicit understanding, but an explicit promise to defend the pact whenever it is menaced. The speech of the Secretary of State is looked upon as admirable; but it is not binding in the same sense as a consultation pact duly signed and sealed would be.

It is apparent, therefore, that the European and the American viewpoints are approaching. But they have not yet met. There is still a division on all these major matters—of the need of discussing tariffs, of the need of treating debts in a similar way to reparations, on the need of making disarmament dependent on a definite undertaking to defend the Kellogg-Briand pact if it should be threatened with violation. The two continents are beginning to understand each other, but the efforts toward a greater understanding should be speeded up on both sides of the water.

Revolt at Covent Garden

A STRIKE in London of Lilliputian proportions has assumed Gargantuan significance and given Cockaigne something else to talk about besides the outcome of the Ottawa conference and the conversion of the British War Loan 5 per cents.

The pea shellers of Covent Garden have become vociferate in a demand for higher pay. Peas, they affirm, are getting smaller and it takes longer to shell a quart of them than it did when they—the peas—were larger.

Possibly it takes a cockney thoroughly to appreciate this revolution *in parvo*. For generations these little groups of women have plied their simple trade of providing shelled peas to the restaurateurs and caterers of the metropolis. Undisturbed amid the market's din, they pursue their quiet, industrious occupation of reducing great heaps of pods of peas to basketfuls of naked, shiny globules. They are as much an institution as the Guildhall banquet and the Beefeaters at the Tower. Without them Covent Garden would be shorn of some of its picturesqueness.

Curiously enough, few Londoners have ever seen them. Their existence, like the interior of Westminster Abbey, is taken for granted. Acquaintance with either is left to the stranger within the city's gates. Master Londoner, living within sound of the ponderous chimes of Big Ben, is always going to "do" the Abbey some day but seldom gets round to it. And making the acquaintance of the pea-shelling wives of Covent Garden means rising very early in the morning, for their work is done ere his begins.

To the enthusiastic visitor, however, the matutinal effort brings rich reward. Unimaginative guidebooks may have told him that Covent Garden is a flower, fruit and vegetable market. So it is, but unlike all others. Its very name evokes antiquity, romance and fashion. Convent Garden was once in the demesne of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter in Westminster, to give the present Abbey its original name. In the seventeenth century Inigo Jones laid out its aristocratic arcades, known as piazzas, from which the American expression is said to derive.

Little remains of these latter, but the Garden's crowded corridors, lined with stalls piled high with luscious fruits from Mediterranean lands and British hothouses, are redolent with the sweet scents of fragrant and exotic flowers. Huge porters carrying incredible loads of vegetables upon their backs rush to and fro in their daily task of helping to fill the city's insatiable maw. Unmoved, in fair or dirty weather, the placid groups of aproned pea shellers quietly gossip over their quickly filling baskets.

Paving the Way to Education

THE little red schoolhouse, more often scarred of paint than not and woefully lacking in teaching facilities, holds a pleasant memory for many who learned their Three R's within its single room. Their children hear of the three-mile walk through winter's snows and summer's dusty roads, of "sums" written on slates, and of first visions of the outside world being unfolded from the pages of McGuffey's Readers.

But many of these people, should they venture to seek one of these early educational institutions, would be amazed to find that the muddy or dusty road they once trudged has been paved, and—alackaday—the little red schoolhouse bell no longer calls pupils from neighboring farms. Modern highways have improved transportation to such an extent that the little red schoolhouse is a vanishing American institution. In its place, the red and yellow school bus takes pupils from a twenty-mile radius to a consolidated rural school. There the facilities, at least, for a better education may be provided at lower cost, according to a recent survey.

North Carolina, for example, increased its modern highways by 2311 miles between 1924 and 1930 and abandoned 1589 one-room schools as an indirect result of the improvement. Over the same period Indiana witnessed the passing of 1402 little one-room schools and a gain of 2226 miles of paved road. Other states show similar though less pronounced change, and the trend continues.

Let the little red schoolhouse, then, live in glamorous memory, for it has served its purpose well in giving the boon of literacy to rural America and will continue to flourish in isolated districts. But who will regret its passing, with the way being paved to still better education?

A New Farm Relief Plan

RECENT advances in prices of farm products have brought cheer to manufacturers who supply the farm market, as well as to farmers. In the case of the latter, however, joy is tempered by the knowledge that it is still a long way to a price level that will permit a free exchange of farm and manufactured products on a fair basis. At the low point this year, the purchasing power of United States farm products in terms of other commodities was only 50 per cent as great as before the war.

That means that farmers had to raise and sell twice as much to buy the same quantity of manufactured articles. Manifestly that was impossible. The only other alternative was to patch up old equipment and reduce the standard of living. This is just what farmers have been doing, to their own discomfort and to the serious disadvantage of industry, which badly needs that large sector of the market which constitutes rural America.

The problem of both agriculture and industry is to restore the parity between farm and other prices, for the essence of prosperity is the ready exchange of goods and services on a fair trading basis. Many plans for accomplishing this result have been discussed during the last year. Only one has been tried—the stabilization plan provided by the Agricultural Marketing Act. That plan was not a success, chiefly due to the fact that neither the Farm Board nor any other institution was powerful enough single-handed to stem the tide of deflation.

A new plan known as the voluntary domestic allotment plan is attracting a great deal of favorable attention, and it is probable that during the next year or so farm relief efforts will center around this or some similar plan. In brief, this plan provides that when 70 per cent of the growers of any commodity of which there is an export surplus shall vote to operate under the domestic allotment plan, the Farm Board shall put the plan into effect. The Board would determine what quantity of that crop would be needed for domestic consumption, and allot that amount to states, counties, and finally to individual producers, on the basis of their five-year average production.

Suppose that in the case of wheat, the Farm Board has determined that 70 per cent of the crop will be needed for domestic consumption. When the grower markets his wheat, he will receive the open market price in cash. That price will be determined as now by world conditions. In addition, he will receive a certificate calling for the amount of the tariff, or 42 cents a bushel (less administrative costs) on 70 per cent of the wheat he has delivered. This certificate will be cashed by a government agency.

The Government will be reimbursed by an excise tax equal to the amount of the tariff, levied on processors of the commodity. This tax will of course be passed on to the consumer. The argument for doing this is the same in both instances—protection of American labor and the American standard of living. Whether or not that argument is sound is not material in this case. It is certainly sound to place agriculture and industry on the same level, whether that be a world level or a protected level.

The voluntary domestic allotment plan is designed to do that. In addition to support from farm groups, this plan has the powerful support of a number of influential business men, including Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who has spent much time in helping to perfect and promote the plan. This plan will be worth studying and watching, as an important contribution to national economic planning.

A Reprieve for the Old Homestead

GOOD news to thousands of home owners is the call for a moratorium on mortgage foreclosures until the new Home Loan Bank gets into operation. Encouragement of home ownership has been an American credo for years, but if that encouragement consists only of fair words in fair years and abandons the buyer to his fate in adversity it is pretty empty.

Today persons who bought homes with $500 or $1000 down at the flush prices of, say, 1928, are trying to pay out in dollars that are 40 per cent bigger than when they contracted to pay them. Amid unemployment and other difficulties it is not surprising that a number have fallen in arrears. Some even of those able to keep up payments have found lenders unwilling or unable to renew loans.

In many instances the buyer's efforts of several years to reduce his obligation have paid only for an equity that has vanished in the market decline. It is rather a matter of courtesy to call him a home owner; he has bought chiefly the privilege of continuing to pay for a home. Under such circumstances to threaten him with foreclosure is to foster a dash of cynicism—and home ought to mean the opposite of that.

It is well that Mr. Franklin Fort, chairman of the Home Loan Bank Board, and Mr. J. W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, have advised the receivers of closed banks to hold foreclosures in abeyance, except in extreme cases, for two months while new lending facilities are set in motion. It may be hoped that banks in general will heed the plea.

Yet something more is necessary in many cases. Some contracts will be rewritten, no doubt, to ease the required payments per month. But merely to spread an apparently hopeless debt over a greater number of years is to defer still further the hope and add to the cost in interest. If such loans are to be made carriable there must in the more difficult cases be a deeper adjustment. Holders of mortgages may well consider whether it would not be better business in the long run to make some abatement of interest rates and even, if necessary, write off portions of principal in keeping with changed times and changed values.

An Aid to Industry

THE recently published report on the industrial survey of Lancashire undertaken by Manchester University is a striking example of the way in which the universities of Britain are proving of practical value not only to the local areas in which they are situated but to the nation as a whole.

Four such industrial surveys were planned last year, and this is the third report to be issued. The other two examined the industrial conditions of Scotland and South Wales. The present investigation covers the County of Lancashire, excluding Merseyside, the seat of some of the most important industries in Britain.

Its real significance as a contribution to economic revival lies in the fact that it makes readily available every circumstance of economic importance in the area with which it deals. It brings to notice, for example, the capital equipment which Lancashire possesses. And it is clear from what the report says that similar information about every other industrial area in Britain would be of extreme value from the economic point of view.

In the last few years there has been in Britain a considerable development of new industries. Owing to lack of information, these industries have frequently been settled in non-industrial areas, involving great expenditure in the establishment of capital equipment, while eminently suitable plant already in existence in other areas has been allowed to fall into decay.

There has thus been a good deal of unnecessary and wasteful duplication of equipment, which might have been avoided had there been available detailed surveys of Britain's industrial areas similar to the one now issued concerning Lancashire.

As the universities proceed with work of this kind Britain's industrial resources will become mapped and catalogued, so that any manufacturer wishing to set up a new industry will be able to tell at a glance in what part of the country the best facilities already exist for the enterprise he projects. In this way industry and the conditions best suited for it will find it easier to come into contact.

Editorial Notes

"Reproduced by permission of the copyright owners." Will Parisian model gowns of the future bear this label? Perhaps they will if France is successful in its endeavor to get distinctive designs and fabrics protected against copyists in the proposed Franco-American commercial treaty.

Liquor law violation is not among the multitude of sins that charity covers, at least not in Minot, N. D., where the city commissioners have ruled that in future no relief will be extended to families whose members make home brew.

It is said that almost every other motorcar in Switzerland is of American make. Perhaps the motor manufacturer in the United States may be forgiven for considering this another feather in his radiator cap

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

"Undefeated and Unafraid!"—Are Political Conventions Deteriorating?

AN ILLUSTRATION of the way in which the practice of radiocasting takes the fire and fervor out of oratory is furnished by a phrase in President Hoover's speech of acceptance. Delivered in a crowded auditorium it would have brought cheers. Sent out to a vastly greater audience over the air it passed unnoticed.

"The United States," said its President, speaking of the temporary adverse business conditions, "*is undefeated and unafraid!*" There could be no more ringing, no more defiant proclamation of the attitude of the American people today. I would like to have heard its reception by a national convention. When Bryan made his great "Cross of Gold" speech in Chicago, I well remember the phrase which roused his auditors to their most tumultuous plaudits. He was speaking of the long-time indifference of the financial powers to the ills of the farmer, and cried, exulting in the fact that the latter seemed at last to have won power, "We plead no more! We supplicate no longer; *we demand and we defy!*"

Seldom has a phrase stirred an audience to such a demonstration as followed that defiance.

The consciousness of disaster, the fear of greater vicissitudes to come, are the qualities of mind which alone can check the impending restoration of prosperity. No one knows that better than the President. The wisest and most intelligently formulated plans for the revival of business will fail if the business community accepts defeat and fears a debacle as inevitable. It is not in the American nature to adopt this defeatist attitude and the President was entirely within the facts when he declared the nation "undefeated and unafraid."

* * *

That veteran political observer, Samuel G. Blythe, declares that national political conventions have ceased to be intelligent methods of selecting presidential candidates and have steadily deteriorated in character. He goes on to recall his first convention, that at Minneapolis in 1892, which he attended as a copy boy.

Just what he means by the deterioration of the big political shows is not clear. Certainly as a spectacle the famous Madison Square Garden battle of 1924 was vastly more exciting than the Minneapolis show—which I likewise attended. In 1892 the delegates were gathered to perform what to most of them was the disagreeable formality of renominating Benjamin Harrison.

A lawyer of eminence, a statesman of undoubted probity, Harrison had given the country a colorless, unpopular Administration which ended just as one of America's periodical panics descended upon the land. Never was there a duller convention. There were forces there that wanted to nominate Blaine, who resigned from the Harrison Cabinet four days before the convention. But a "whispering campaign" ascribing to the Man from Maine all sorts of ills, put him out of the running. An effort to stampede the convention for McKinley, sternly repressed by that gentleman, was the only dramatic incident.

But, after all, the majority of the delegates were in the hands of the President, who wanted to nominate himself—and did so. Every convention in which this condition exists is dull. The Hoover ratification meeting at Chicago in 1932 was as like the Harrison ratification in Minneapolis in 1892 as the forty years intervening would permit. "Tar-ra-ra! Boom-de-ay!" was the favorite tune at the first; and "Happy Days Are Here Again" at the latter. Otherwise they were alike in their deadly monotony.

* * *

If Sam Blythe, the copy boy, followed the political correspondents to Chicago in 1892 and attended the Chicago Democratic Convention, he saw a real fight. You always do in Democratic conventions, but that year it was specially colorful because of the effort of Tammany to put Cleveland out of the running. On the critical night, nature took a hand with a violent thunderstorm, which sent streams of water upon the devoted statesmen, and for a time threatened to bring down the ramshackle Wigwam about their heads.

Over an oratorical barrage put up by Bourke Cochran, John R. Fellows, Dan Sickles and Henry Watterson who cried, "Nominate him and you will march through a slaughter house to an open grave!" Cleveland won a narrow victory of 10½ plurality on the first ballot. But there was nothing commonplace about the fight, and the 18,000 or more spectators felt they had enjoyed full value for their devotion when they broke up at two in the morning singing to what was then a new tune:

Grover, Grover,
Four more years of Grover,
In we'll go,
Out they'll go!
Then we'll be in clover!

I will admit that the recent convention in Chicago, at which the prize was decorously awarded to Franklin Roosevelt, lacked the dramatic qualities of the prototype of forty years ago. The speaking was commonplace—none of it as good as the three speeches in which Governor Roosevelt nominated Silent "Al" Smith for the Presidency. There were no Bourke Cochrans or Henry Wattersons there. Perhaps that is the reason for the deterioration of political conventions—the ablest and most brilliant men no longer turn to politics.

Books of Current Interest

From the Soviet Viewpoint

Foundations of Leninism, by Joseph Stalin. New York: International Publishers. $1.50.

Socialist Planned Economy in the Soviet Union, by V. Ossinsky and Others. New York: International Publishers. $1.50.

The Soviet's Fight for Disarmament. Introduction by A. Lunacharsky. New York: International Publishers.

THE student who wishes to know the official Communist or Soviet viewpoint on the three themes of Leninism, planned economy and the problem of disarmament, will find authoritative material in these little books. Mr. Stalin's interpretation of Leninism represents the substance of a number of lectures which he delivered a few years ago.

Mr. Stalin defines Leninism as "Marxism in the epoch of imperialism and of the proletarian revolution," and concentrates his attention on what Lenine added to Marx's teachings in theory and in practice. Mr. Stalin restates Lenine's idea, which, of course, he shares himself, that the world is now living in an era of imperialism, characterized by two intensified sets of antagonisms, one between highly developed industrial countries and the colonies which, according to Communist theory, they "exploit"; the other among these highly developed countries themselves, as a result of the struggle for markets and spheres of commercial interest and domination. It is in these antagonisms, with their inherent possibility of war and uprising, that the Communists see the forcing ground of new revolutions on the Russian model.

Mr. Stalin describes Lenine's views on such subjects as the proper rôle and organization of the Communist Party and the national question, and breaks controversial lances with the moderate Socialism of the Second International and with Trotzky's views on the character of the Russian Revolution.

* * *

The world crisis has led intellectuals in many countries to discuss the possibilities of an economic order based on centralized planning. Mr. V. Ossinsky, who is a prominent official in the Soviet State Planning Commission, and a number of his associates, read papers presenting the Communist viewpoint on this question of planned economy before the International Planned Economy Congress at Amsterdam last year.

These collected papers are perhaps more valuable for their presentation of the theoretical Soviet viewpoint and for their explanation of the technique of economic planning in the Soviet Union than for their description of the actual results which have followed the introduction of the Soviet Five-Year Plan of national development. Mr. Ossinsky is firmly convinced that effective state or voluntary planning of production and distribution is impossible under the private profit system and marshals many arguments in support of this viewpoint.

When the authors undertake to describe the working out of the Five-Year Plan in Russia they concentrate almost exclusively on the successful aspects of the plan, ignoring or greatly minimizing its failures, with the result that a somewhat misleading picture is conveyed to the outsider who is unfamiliar with the actualities of Soviet economics. The quantitative achievements of the state and collective farms are stressed, while their qualitative failures, expressed in big losses during the harvest season, poor care of livestock and neglect of crops which require hand cultivation, are ignored. There is no intimation of how completely the Five-Year Plan has failed to realize its promise of increasing the per capita consumption of meat, eggs and dairy products, nor is there any explanation of the factors which led to a complete reversal of the policy of lowered prices prescribed by the plan.

Wages and incomes are always stated in terms of Soviet rubles, without any indication of the highly relevant fact that the internal purchasing power of the ruble during the last three or four years (the period during which the plan has been in operation) has visibly and greatly shrunk. In short, as was perhaps natural under the circumstances, the Soviet economists at the Amsterdam Congress seem to have given their "bourgeois" colleagues a lawyer's brief for the affirmative rather than an objective sketch of Russian economic developments which would have given defects and failures their fair recognition along with merits and successes.

* * *

The slenderest of the three books is a record of speeches by Mr. Litvinoff and other documents relating to the policy of the Soviet delegation at the Geneva Disarmament Congress. An interesting and apparently hitherto unpublished bit of material in the book is the record of a speech which Mr. Litvinoff delivered before the International Club and the American Committee at Geneva. In this speech the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs made an obvious if guarded plea for better Soviet-American relations as a means of promoting peace in the Far East, saying in this connection:

"If we are to look anywhere, outside of armaments themselves, for factors creating an alarming political atmosphere, mistrust and instability, we are more likely to find them in the existence of political and economic estrangement between several states on the one hand and the Soviet Union, with its 160,000,000 inhabitants, on the other. In this respect we have only to glance at the events now going on on the shores of the Pacific, where three of the biggest Pacific countries, namely, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, China and the United States, are involved in such estrangement. I don't think much imagination and political perspicacity are required to show the extent to which this circumstance has influenced, if it did not actually cause, present occurrences in the Far East, or to understand that but for this circumstance these unfortunate occurrences might not have arisen, or might have looked quite different."

W. H. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Does "Liquor Control" Control?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am inclosing a cutting from the Regina Daily Star of Monday, May 9, 1932, re the capture of a still near Winnipeg. It appears that Government control has not put a stop to bootlegging.

In this city of about 50,000 there are three Liquor Board stores. On the day before a public holiday they are closed, and the day prior to that there are queues of people halfway down the street waiting their turn for cases of beer. Liquor permits are obtainable for banquets, and the inebriation that goes on in private dining rooms is common knowledge among hotel employees. The weakness of this system is so apparent that there is a strong movement on foot to bring back the saloon. Hotelkeepers are notably in favor of it, no doubt because they expect more money to flow through that channel, and consequently be diverted from more legitimate business.

An argument that is often put forward by the wets is that legalized beer makes lots of employment. About eighteen months ago my husband was out of a position, and he called at one of the largest breweries in this Province to see if help were needed in the office. The manager told him substantially, "We don't employ many men here—a brewer and a couple of assistants, a bookkeeper and myself." He pointed out a wagonload of hops, and added that they would last many months. The beer seems to be a synthetic or chemical product, and very little farm produce is used in its manufacture.

When I first came to Canada in 1921, prohibition was in force here. I noticed with surprise and something akin to amusement that the workmen helping to build our house bought a quart of milk a day as a beverage between meals. I think a workman where I had come from would not have dared to be seen drinking milk.

I do not claim that prohibition was an unqualified success in Canada, but I maintain that it was abandoned before it had a fair trial. This is written with a desire to combat the evils of drink as I have seen them.

Regina, Sask. (MRS.) MARGARET OSBORN.